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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

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MEXICO.

No Choice of President at the Late Election—A Warm Contest Anticipated in Congress—Threats of Revolution—Crusade Against Protestantism—Curious Discoveries.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30, via HAVANA, Aug. 5.—The Permanent Deputation of Congress finished counting the electoral votes for President on the 27th inst. The following is the result: DIAZ, 1,962; JUAREZ, 1,963; LERDO, 1,366. There being no choice, according to the Constitution the election goes to Congress, where, if the coalition of the opponents to JUAREZ is effected, the majority will be against him. An attempt will be made to unite the votes of the opposition on DIAZ. The permanent Deputation is known to be hostile to JUAREZ. The enemies of JUAREZ report that he purposes to bribe doubtful Congressmen, and imprison others before they can reach the capital. On the other hand, the *Diario*, the official organ of the Government, declares that JUAREZ has a majority over all his competitors. In this conflict of authority and direct contradiction of statements, it is impossible as yet to decide who is actually elected.

The States of Puebla, Oaxaca and San Luis Potosi threaten to revolt, and the prospects of the country are gloomy. A revolution has begun in Tabasco. The *Voz de Mexico* has a bitter article against Protestants. It points to the appearance of certain crimes as coincident with the introduction of Protestantism, and laments the evils produced by religious divisions. The same journal calls for the restriction of suffrage. A number of rude images of the human body, carved of stones, strange heads of clay, and stones cut in the shape of cannon balls have been dug up near Cordova.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Republican Gains in Most of the Counties—The Constitutional Convention Probably Defeated by Several Thousand Majority.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—As the returns continue to come in from the North Carolina election the Republican anticipations of success, heretofore noticed in these dispatches, prove to have been well founded. The latest definite and trustworthy information up to this time is given in a dispatch from Raleigh to the Secretary of the Executive Republican Committee. Full returns from thirty counties gave in seven a Democratic gain of 2,700, and in twenty-three a Republican gain of 6,000. The Republican majority in the thirty counties is 4,400. The Republican strongholds are still to hear from, and the Convention is now believed to be defeated by 8,000 or 10,000 majority; defeated it certainly is by some majority.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5.—The indications seem more favorable today for the defeat of the Convention, by a very small majority. The Republicans claim the State by 5,000 to 15,000 majority, while the Conservatives still think the issue doubtful, with the chances in their favor. Returns have been received from only about one-third of the counties, and they are not official.

THE KUKLUX.

Further Testimony from the Infested Regions—Adjournment of the Committee for Six Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Kuklux Investigation Committee today concluded their examination of the witnesses in attendance from the South, and took a recess until the 20th of next September. Among the last witnesses was Lieut. GEORGE B. PICKETT, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, who has, for some time, been in command of a detachment of troops in Pontoloc and Monroe Counties, Mississippi. He testified that the Kuklux organization existed in five north-eastern counties of Mississippi on the border of Alabama, to which he believed it was confined in the former State. The purpose of the Kuklux was to intimidate the colored voters and drive out the Northern men from their section. Within the knowledge of the witness they had murdered nine negroes in Monroe County in the four months he has been stationed there. He believed the presence of the troops, however, has had a good effect in that vicinity.

Trial Before a United States Commissioner in Tennessee—The Prisoners Discharged.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 5.—The Kuklux trial before the United States Commissioner, in which four men were arraigned for the murder of a man named GARRETT, who was taken from the jail in Saulsbury, Tenn., last June, terminated last evening in the discharge of the prisoners, the Commissioner being satisfied that the prosecution on the part of the principal witnesses was malicious, and their testimony untrue. Two of the witnesses were arrested for perjury, and committed to jail.

CANADA.

The Cuban Enlistment—Arrest of Two Militia Officers on a Charge of Complicity.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—The enlistment here for Cuba constitutes the excitement of the hour. Two Quebec fillibusters, named GENEREAX and MARTINEAU, "peached" on the fillibusters of Montreal, and on the application of the Spanish Consul at Quebec, Judge DOUCET issued a warrant for the apprehension of Major WILLIAM ROBINSON and JAMES L. STARNES, both members of the "Prince of Wales Rifles" here. The investigation of the charges is proceeding today, before the Police Magistrate, with closed doors. No new features of the matter have been brought to light, but some additional affidavits have been made against the alleged leaders of the enterprise. The cross-examination of the witnesses against the accused was lengthy, and it appears that the testimony against Major ROBINSON is not of a serious character, and is quite insufficient for his detention in custody. M. CARTIER, the Queen's counsel, is conducting the case on behalf of the Spanish Consul, and M. DUNBAR BROWNE appears for Major ROBINSON. The examination will be resumed on Monday, but the whole affair is regarded here as a farce.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Reports and Predictions Therefrom.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—7 P. M.—No material change is reported from the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The area of low pressure which ordinarily exists at this season of the year from the Ohio and Missouri Rivers northward into British Columbia, is now returning to its average position, and the barometer has fallen since Friday afternoon from Lake Superior to Kansas and westward. The southern extremity of this area of low pressure, which was on Friday deflected eastward into New-England, now forms an isolated area of low barometer in New-England, and the pressure has risen from Vermont to Virginia. The barometer is today lower in the Southern and Gulf States, with threatening and rainy weather. East of the Mississippi, the clearing weather of Friday night, north and west of the Ohio Valley, is now again followed by partially cloudy weather.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall from Illinois to Kansas and northward, and the conditions for local rains on Sunday remain favorble for the country west of Indiana and Michigan. Cloudy and threatening weather will probably continue south and east of Tennessee, partially cloudy and pleasant weather from Virginia, north and eastward.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The following sums of fractional currency were received from the printers during last week: $325,800. Shipments—notes, $253,297; fractional currency, $625,733; held as security for circulation, $362,069,350; for public deposits, $15,766,500. Internal revenue receipts, yesterday, $396,359; grand total for the fiscal year to date, $3,003,621.

The President has appointed MATHEW McDOUGALL to be United States Consul at Dundee, Scotland; JOHN G. STEVENS and ORESTES CLEVELAND, of New-Jersey, and THOS. H. CALDWELL, of Tennessee, to be Commissioners of those States to the Centennial National Anniversary in Philadelphia.

Mr. H. BROOK, a merchant of Snellings, in Merced County, Cal., has disappeared from the Cosmopolitan Hotel, in San Francisco. He was possessed of a large sum in valuables and money. It is feared he has been murdered. He was a native of Rochester, N. Y.

The first bale of Louisiana cotton was received at New-Orleans on Friday evening. The Natchitoches parish cotton crop, along Red River, looks better than was expected after the Spring rains. It is believed that a fair crop will be obtained in the river parishes.

Mr. LEVY's grand ball and concert at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, last evening, was attended by 1,000 persons. The music was furnished by the full band of the Ninth Regiment. After the concert the ball took place in the dining-room.

The Beaver Island difficulty is ended by the arrest of the Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, and two citizens who resisted the service of a process issued by the United States Court. The prisoners were taken to Grand Haven.

It is understood that the French Consulate in Chicago is soon to be abolished by the Thiers Government, and that a Consular Agency, under the French Consul in New-York, will be substituted.

ABRAHAM KENNING, resident of Arizona, was murdered, July 25, at Camp Wood, by Apache-Mojave Indians, whom he had fed for six months, because he refused them ammunition.

DENECHAUD's Pavillion at the Lake-end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, in Louisiana, was burned Friday evening. The loss is $11,000; no insurance.

A terrible rain-storm visited Fonda, N. Y., on Friday night. A mill and one bridge were carried away on the Cayadutta Creek. The loss is $5,000. The railroads are all right.

JOSEPH SNEVERLY, aged eighteen years, was instantly killed yesterday by being caught in the machinery of a cotton-mill on Girard-avenue, Philadelphia.

A fire in Kansas City, on Friday, destroyed several small buildings, occupied as saloons, boarding-houses, &c. Loss $12,000.

The Tiger lode, in the Bradshaw District, Arizona, is pronounced equal in richness to the Comstock lode.

Two farm hands were shot in Berryessa Valley, Santa Clara County, Cal., while stealing grain, on Thursday night.

The census of Chicago, just completed, shows the population to be 334,270, of which 170,276 are males.

SENATOR SHERMAN.

His Address Before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce—Taxation and the Tariff.

Below will be found the brief address which Senator SHERMAN, of Ohio, made before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce on Thursday. In introducing him, C. W. ROWLAND, the President of the Chamber, made some reference to the subject of taxation and some of the local interests of the City, including the Cincinnati and Newport Bridge question. Mr. SHERMAN said:

GENTLEMEN: I am much obliged to your President for his kindly introduction, but I know this is no occasion or time to speak upon the subject he mentions. This is the busy time of the day, when you must act rather than talk. As to your local interests generally, I am happy to say that I have always been able, since I have been one of your representatives, to support every measure for your local development without straining any principle or affecting injuriously any general interest of the public at large. Cincinnati has but little local business in Congress. Most of our large cities have local demands. They have harbors, fortifications, navy-yards, hospitals, and a multitude of local interests dependent upon the Government of the United States; but the chief city of Ohio, like the State at large, has no local, peculiar demands, and therefore may take a more decisive stand upon the general questions which affect the whole country. On the three or four bills on which this Chamber of Commerce has asked my vote, you were only representing the general interests of the whole country, and not the local interest of Cincinnati merely. The Bridge bill was of equal importance to every town in the valley. The Port of Entry bill affects favorably every city outside of New-York. The Louisville Canal was not a local improvement in which you had any interest in a local expenditure, but was of unusual interest, and local only to Louisville. The Southern Railroad encounters constitutional doubts and obstructions, but it will be built, and although you are deeply interested in its construction, yet its chief local advantage will inure to the benefit of Kentucky and Tennessee. Indeed, there is no city in the United States more free from the bias of local interests, less affected by sectionalisms, or that demands less from the Government of the United States.

I have looked over the last annual report of this Chamber, which, by the way, is admirably collated, and its tables show a remarkably healthy trade, not dependent upon ordinary fluctuations, but chiefly upon articles of prime necessity, which must be supplied in any state of financial affairs. I notice that the imports of Cincinnati are over three hundred millions, and your exports are near two hundred millions—or an aggregation of five hundred millions, which is more than one-half in amount of the whole foreign trade of the United States. With the exception of whisky and tobacco, this trade is almost exclusively in the necessities of life, which must increase by the improvement of every farm, the building of every house, and, I might say, the birth of every child within the reach of the channels of your trade. I see nothing to affect you injuriously unless you grow too rich and inert to improve your advantages, and thus allow rival cities to trespass upon your natural domain.

My visit to Cincinnati at this time, as your President informs you, leads me to examine into two elements of your trade in which the Government of the United States is the chief party in interest. The changes going on in our system of internal taxes leads us to look almost exclusively to whisky, beer and tobacco as the objects of taxation, and it so happens that Cincinnati is the great centre of the trade in these articles. The problem we have to solve is how to levy these taxes with the least obstruction to the production and exchange of the articles. As the tax largely exceeds the value of the product, the temptation to evade the tax is very great, and without the co-operation of the distillers, rectifiers, brewers and manufacturers, it is impossible to do it. I am happy to notice a very hearty acquiescence in the policy of these taxes by those who have to pay them, and I have received from many of them very valuable suggestions, which I believe can be and will be embodied in the law. The general idea is to combine all the taxes now levied on distilled spirits into one tax, to be levied at the distillery, equal in the product to the aggregate of the present taxes, and then to abolish all the restrictions on the trade that are not absolutely essential to secure the payment of the tax. The brewers' tax has always been more honestly paid and more easily collected than any other excise, and the only difficulty in the tobacco tax is to distribute it according to the value of the different kinds of tobacco.

I know this is no place to discuss details, but if we can, with the help of the trade, carry out these ideas, we can promise you the speedy advent of the good time coming, when you will have to pay no internal tax except upon the articles I have mentioned.

I again thank you, gentlemen, for the personal kindness shown me by your President and by the members of this Chamber, and I assure you I will always endeavor while in public life to advance the important interests of Cincinnati represented by you.

THE TYNE BOAT CREW.

Arrival of the Men at St. John—Their Appearance—Gossip About the Great Race.

From the St. John Telegraph, July 29.

The Tyne men left Halifax by train on Thursday afternoon for Windsor, where they arrived about 7 o'clock in the evening. They remained at the Clifton House all night, and took the *City of St. John* for this city, leaving Windsor about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, arriving here last evening at 6 o'clock. Besides the spare man, there are with them Mr. J. J. WALTON, Secretary of the Stakes, and correspondent of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, and Mr. WILLIAM OLDHAM, a friend, who being on his way to Colorado, and in no apparent hurry to get there, intends remaining with them until the great race comes off. Mr. WALTON was with the Tyne crew of last year at Lachine, and is, therefore, known to many in this city who were present at that race. He is yet a young man, who possesses a pleasing address, is a shrewd sporting man, and thoroughly qualified in other respects to acquit himself creditably in his present position. Mr. OLDHAM appears to be about forty-five or fifty years old, and is to all appearance one of those "fine old English gentlemen," to whom it is a pleasure to see his younger countrymen friends display their powers with the oar or their skill on the turf. He is as tough and hale in his appearance as any of the crew; and while each of the latter sports one or more medals or badges which symbolize some victory with the "spruces," he, though his name appears as referee in the last match between KELLEY and RENFORTH, and TAYLOR and WINSHIP, wears only a gold scarf-pin, representing a running horse and rider. The appearance of RENFORTH is that of a man weighing more than his given advoirdupois. He has a large head, prominent cheekbones, and a physiognomy which betokens great physical force. His legs are short, and not so large proportionally as his body, which fact, no doubt, accounts for his weight being less than one would at first sight suppose. Like FULTON, of the St. John crew, he seldom smiles, appears to be organized on the principle of non-communicativeness, and is, perhaps, the best single oarsman in the world at the present time. He is twenty-eight years old, and a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne. HENRY KELLEY is a man whose appearance is different from that of any other of the crew. He is also the oldest of them, and is well built and within a few pounds of the weight of the heaviest man. He would scarcely be taken for a champion oarsman with one of the most brilliant records in English aquatic history, though he has won that distinction. His features are quite regular, and his countenance frank and open, and he may be readily distinguished as the bearded member of the crew. He speaks our language without the idiomatic peculiarities which distinguish the utterances of his colleagues, the Northmen, and is free and pleasing in his address. He is a native of Fulham, on the Thames, though generally hailing from Putney, and is thirty-nine years old. ROBERT CHAMBERS is a light-complexioned man, and the heaviest of the crew. He has a pleasant countenance, though he is very reticent and cautious in his observations and manners. He is a native of Wallsend on the Tyne, some four miles from Newcastle, and is twenty-seven years old. JAMES PERCY has a somewhat sober countenance, resembling that of RENFORTH, though sharper. He, as well as the other men, excepting KELLEY, is closely shaven, sun-browned, and a man whose build and carriage denote his ability to endure fatigue when trained. He is a native of Newcastle, and is twenty-eight years old. JOHN BRIGHT, the spare man, is the youngest, and appears like the most slightly built of the Tynesiders. He resembles PERCY somewhat in his features, though his are somewhat sharper than those of the latter. He is a man who talks little, though quite pleasant when engaged in conversation which interests him, which is quite seldom.

The men do not appear to be in condition, though their health is excellent considering the length of the voyage they have so recently made. They will yet have to do some close training to bring them up to the point of their maximum work, and when ready for racing their several weights will be about as follows: JAMES PERCY, bow, 148 pounds; ROBERT CHAMBERS, No. 2, 156 pounds; HENRY KELLEY, No. 3, 154 pounds; JAMES RENFORTH, stroke, 154 pounds; JOHN BRIGHT, spare man, 147 pounds. They bring with them to St. John two boats, named respectively the *England* and the *Queen Victoria*, which are about of equal size and weight—say 105 pounds. The last named is a new boat, and both were built by ROBERT JEWETT, of Dunstan, this season. They come cased in thin boards very strongly, and will, no doubt, unpack in good order.

An immense crowd, numbering thousands, gathered at Reed's Point wharf and in the street, above to witness the landing of the crew, and the throng pressed so closely toward the *City of St. John* that they only escaped being wedged in by the eager spectators by taking refuge in the warehouse. They remained there until their boats were brought in—a service which was eagerly performed by the crowd, who would also, apparently, have deemed it a privilege to have carried the men themselves in the same manner. They were at last taken to carriages, and, with the Reception Committee, proceeded to the Victoria Hotel, some of them, with Mr. WALTON, going by way of King-street, in order to send a dispatch from the telegraph office to Windsor, directing a box containing their outriggers, which had been left behind, to be sent to them. As soon as they were quartered at the hotel, they were waited on by citizens in large numbers, while crowds remained out in the street.

A Fatal Blow—Fight Between Longshoremen in the First Ward.

A sudden, violent, and probably fatal affray occurred about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the corner of Whitehall and Water streets. ROBERT FERRIS, a native of Ireland, residing at Gowanus, was attacked by THOMAS MCLOUGHLIN, of Avenue C, near Sixteenth-street, who struck him two heavy blows with his fist upon the head, and one upon the stomach. The two then clinched, struggled, and fell to the pavement, when FERRIS seized his antagonist around the body, and fastened his teeth into his ear. In a moment MCLOUGHLIN screamed out "He is biting me," and FERRIS cried out for help, saying that he was too weak for the combat. Another party, named JENNINGS, then rushed out from a grocery near by, and parted them. FERRIS walked up to his employer's office, at No. 1 Moore-street. Roundsman McGLOIN was at once apprised of the circumstance, and having arrested MCLOUGHLIN, returned to FERRIS, who by this time had become very weak. It then became known that last week FERRIS and JENNINGS had been employed as foremen of the grain elevators owned by Mr. NICHOLS, and then engaged in loading the ship *Helvetia* at Pier No. 47 North River. For some reason JENNINGS had been discharged, and FERRIS appointed over the two elevators. When the ship was about half loaded five men, including MCLOUGHLIN, formerly of JENNINGS' gang, knocked off work. Subsequently they demanded their pay, claiming that they were always paid up by their former "boss" every Saturday night. FERRIS, upon being conveyed to the Park Hospital, was found to be in a critical condition. Coroner KEENAN immediately took his antemortem deposition. FERRIS said that when passing the corner of Whitehall and Water streets he met THOMAS MCLOUGHLIN and several others, and they demanded their money. He told them he couldn't pay them until he got it from Mr. NICHOLLS. MCLOUGHLIN then grasped him by the throat, and with his fist struck him twice on the head and once on the stomach. He then seized hold of him, and in order to save himself he struck him twice upwardly with his head. He then caught MCLOUGHLIN by the ear, when a man came out of a store, and he begged of him to take MCLOUGHLIN off of him, as he wasn't able to extricate himself. He then went to Mr. NICHOLS' office, (MCLOUGHLIN having been pulled away,) and sat down, and became very weak. A Police officer was sent for, and he was taken to the Station-house.

The following jurors were impaneled in the case: J. W. Dimmock, A. L. Vandewater, Ramon Amabile, Timothy Cagney, Jeremiah Cronin, John T. Toal. Their verdict was that ROBERT FERRIS came to his injuries by a blow in the abdomen, at the hands of THOMAS MCLOUGHLIN.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Last Day of the Meeting at Monmouth Park.

Splendid Weather and Excellent Sport—Four Well-Contested Races—King John, Monarchist, The Doctor and Nellie Ransom the Winning Horses.

Yesterday was the last day of the meeting of the Monmouth Park Association, which ended most gloriously. Although the dark, heavy clouds in the morning presaged a storm, the turfmen were nothing daunted, and left the City with light hearts to enjoy the festive scenes of the race-course. Before the *Plymouth Rock* left her pier the sun burst through the clouds and shone out brightly, to the intense delight of every one on board. It being the last opportunity offered the visitors at the Branch to witness the races, they were present at the course in large numbers, the ladies making an elegant display of toilets, and adding by their presence to the enjoyment of the occasion. The grand stand was well filled, while the lawn in front was occupied by a large crowd of betting men, who surrounded the pool-stand, and did a rushing business with Dr. UNDERWOOD. The track was very heavy from the rain of the previous day.

There were four races on the programme: A steeple-chase handicap, always a favorite race; a handicap purse of $750, mile heats; a selling race, a dash of two miles, and a consolation purse of $500 for beaten horses. Notwithstanding the heaviness of the track, the time in each race was good.

THE FIRST RACE.

The day's sport began with a steeple-chase handicap race of three miles for all ages, which had closed with the following eight entries: JOHN BROUGHRUM's blk. g. *Gerald*, J. K. LAWRENCE's b. g. *Jim Tisdale*, GAFFNEY and TULLY's b. g. *Vesuvius*, C. F. ELWES' b. g. *Sir Joseph*, (formerly *Bohannon*,) R. SHEA's br. h. *King John*, D. J. BANNATYNE's b. g. *Duffy*, D. J. BANNATYNE's ch. c. *Milesian*, and J. W. WELDON's b. c. *Astronomer*. The absentees proved to be *Gerald*, *Sir Joseph Duffy* and *Astronomer*. In the betting *Vesuvius* was a great favorite at heavy odds. The horses were started from the field in front of the grand stand. When the drum tapped *Vesuvius* got off first, *King John* second, *Tisdale* third and *Milesian* last. When they encountered the first obstacle *Vesuvius* was three lengths in front of *Tisdale*, *King John* third and *Milesian* fourth. They got over without difficulty, and then *Tisdale* closed upon *Vesuvius*. They then ran along parallel with the track. *Tisdale* passing *Vesuvius* and leading by twenty lengths. He jumped the third obstacle, a hurdle, with that lead. *Vesuvius* was still second, *King John* third and *Milesian* fourth. The fourth leap was over a mud wall in their same relative positions. They then went out of sight on the far side of the track, and when they appeared in view again *Vesuvius* had closed a few lengths upon *Tisdale*, the latter being fifteen lengths in front of *King John*, who was third. *Milesian* brought up the rear. They then came into the regular course, and *Vesuvius* closed rapidly upon *Jim Tisdale*, and but three lengths divided them as they reached the eighth obstacle, a mud wall. *King John* was still third and *Milesian* fourth. Their positions remained unchanged until they came up in front of the stand again, when they encountered a hedge and water. *Tisdale* was over first, *Vesuvius* second, *King John* third, and *Milesian* last. The latter struck as he went over. On the turf again, *Tisdale* ran away and opened a gap of twenty lengths and then made the wrong jump, and had to turn round and go back, which was the last of his chances, for he was not seen in the race again. *King John* now took the lead, but for a short time only, as *Vesuvius* soon passed him and showed the way, and went over the thirteenth obstruction, a stone-wall, beautifully followed by *King John* second, *Milesian* third, about 200 yards away from *Tisdale*. They then went out of sight down in a hollow on the far side of the course, and when they came in view again *Vesuvius* was leading *King John* six lengths, the latter being a length in advance of *Tisdale*. They again jumped a mud wall and came up toward the stand again, *Vesuvius* going over first and *John* and *Milesian* head and head. They then leaped over the water in front of the grand stand, *Vesuvius* three lengths ahead of *King John*, who was a length in advance of *Milesian*. After this *King John* began to close upon *Vesuvius*, and as they went away again toward the backstretch there was but a length between the three. They all took a mud wall beautifully, and then a fence, after which they got into the regular track for the goal. *Vesuvius* still maintained his lead and jumped a hurdle on the lower turn magnificently. As they neared the three-quarter pole the excitement became intense; *King John* rushed up to *Vesuvius*, while *Milesian* followed but half a length behind. Coming up the stretch, they got on even terms, and came over the last obstacle simultaneously, amid the shouts of the multitude. On they came, and *John* passed under the string, beating *Vesuvius* barely a head's length, the latter being two lengths in front of *Tisdale*. Time—7:47. This was one of the best steeple-chases ever witnessed in this country.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase, handicap, for all ages, about three miles over a fair hunting course; purse $1,000, of which $800 to the first horse, $150 to second, and $50 to third.

R. Shea's br. h. King John, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Tokay by Yorkshire, 150 pounds, Sutcliff	1
Gaffney and Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, 4 years, by Vandyke, dam Lizzie Berry by Lexington, 152 pounds, Gaffney	2
D. J. Bannatyne's ch. c. Milesian, 4 years, by imp. Mickey Free, dam by Wagner, Mr. Alloway, 143 pounds	3
J. K. Lawrence's b. g. Jim Tisdale, aged, by Revenue, dam Louisa Jordan, 140 pounds, Woods	0

Time—7:47.

SECOND RACE.

This was a handicap purse of $750; for all ages, mile heats, for which there were six entries, viz.: W. R. BABCOCK's b. c. *Daunter*, by imported *Bonnie Scotland*, dam *Magnetta*; A. BUFORD's gr. f. *Nellie Gray*, by *Commodore*, dam sister to *Prioress*; M. H. SANFORD's b. c. *Monarchist*, by *Lexington*, dam *Mildred*; H. C. DAWSON's b. h. *Gayo*, by *Jeff Davis*, dam *Ninette*; R. SHEA's br. h. *Climax*, by *Balrownie*, dam *Jewel*, and ODEN BOWIE's ch. c. *Edwin*, by *Eugene*, dam *Cordelia Reed*. Of the above, four made their appearance, the two absent ones being *Nellie Gray* and *Edwin*. The favorite was *Climax*, who was most favorably handicapped, having thirteen pounds the best of any of his competitors in the contest. After two false starts they were sent away with *Daunter* in the lead, *Gayo* second, *Climax* third, and *Monarchist* fourth. As they went to the turn *Climax* rushed to the front, and at the quarter-pole was four lengths ahead of *Monarchist* who had passed *Daunter*, he being half a length in advance. *Gayo* trailed off behind as they went down the backstretch. *Monarchist* closed up the gap between him and *Climax*, and when they passed the half-mile pole there was two lengths between them, *Daunter* being the same distance behind, *Gayo* far in the rear and out of the race. *Climax* kept his lead round the lower turn to the three-quarter pole. *Daunter* in the meantime going up and lapping *Monarchist's* quarter. As they came up the stretch, *Monarchist* began to close upon *Climax*, and *Daunter* fell off. *Climax* looked as if he was going easy and would win, but *Monarchist* came with a rush, and they passed under the string simultaneously, thus making a dead heat in 1:50¼; *Daunter* was six lengths behind, and *Gayo* distanced.

A great change now took place in the betting, *Monarchist* going into strong favor. In the second heat they got a magnificent start, going away on even terms, but as they went to the turn, *Daunter* rushed to the front and immediately took the lead and at the quarter-pole was a length in front of *Monarchist*, who was four lengths in advance of *Daunter*. Their positions were unaltered on the backstretch, but as they neared the half-mile pole *Monarchist* closed up and lapped *Daunter's* quarter at that point. *Climax*, in the meantime, closed upon the leaders, he being now but three lengths behind. On the lower turn *Monarchist* was urged forward and showed his head in front, and at the three-quarter pole he was half a length in the lead, *Climax* coming up still closer. As they turned into the homestretch *Daunter* got the whip, and *Monarchist* came away, winning the heat easily by four lengths, *Climax* coming up second and beating *Daunter* out by two lengths. Time—1:52¼.

In the third heat *Daunter* was ruled out of the race according to the rule governing heat races. The contest was left to *Monarchist* and *Climax*. There was no betting. They started off together, but on the turn *Monarchist* took the lead, and was three lengths in front at the quarter-pole. On the backstretch *Climax* got somewhat closer, and two lengths divided them at the half-mile pole. As they went round the lower turn *Climax* was urged forward and closed to within a length of *Monarchist*, but could get no nearer, the latter coming away on the stretch and winning by two lengths in 2:02½.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap purse, $750; for all ages; mile heats.

M. H. Sanford's b. c. Monarchist, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Mildred, 90 pounds	0	1	1
R. Shea's br. Climax, aged, by Balrownie, dam Jewel, 105 pounds	0	2	2
W. R. Babcock's b. c. Daunter, 3 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Magnetta, 85 pounds	3	3r.o	
H. C. Dawson's b. h. Gayo, aged, by Jeff Davis, dam Ninette, 95 pounds	dis.		

Time—1:50¼, 1:52¼, 2:02½.

THIRD RACE.

This was a selling purse of $500 for all ages, dash of two miles, with the usual allowances. There were six entries, viz.: *The Doctor*, 4 years old, 95 lbs.; *Impecunious*, 3 years old; *Astronomer*, 3 years old, 83 lbs.; *Gerald*, aged, 100 lbs.; *Heenan*, 3 years, 76 lbs.; *Aureola*, 3 years, 82 lbs. All the above started. The latter was a strong favorite. At the start *Heenan* went off in the lead, and cut out the work immediately, and leading the *Doctor* four lengths at the quarter-pole, *Gerald* third, *Impecunious* fourth, *Astronomer* fifth and *Aureola* sixth. Going down the backstretch *Heenan* rushed away from his competitors, and at the half-mile pole he was six lengths ahead of *Gerald*, who had passed the *Doctor*; the latter was third and the rest in a ruck, with the exception of the favorite, *Aureola*, who was several lengths in the rear and making a waiting race. Their positions remained unchanged on the lower turn until they came into the homestretch, when *Astronomer* went up second and *Gerald* fell back to the rear. In this manner they passed the stand on the first mile. As they went to the turn again *Impecunious* left his fourth place, and got up second, but worked in vain to catch *Heenan*, who still cut out the work, and led past the quarter-pole two lengths. The rest were all together. On the backstretch the *Doctor* left the ruck in the rear, shot past *Impecunious*, and went helter-skelter after *Heenan*, and getting within a length of him at the half-mile pole. Going round the lower turn the *Doctor* finally collared *Heenan*, who began to tire, and by the time the three-quarter pole was reached the *Doctor* had assumed the lead. In the meantime *Aureola* came with a rush from the rear, and on the stretch came hot after the *Doctor*. The excitement became intense as *Aureola* gained at every stride, but the *Doctor* had some more run in him, and *Aureola* finally gave up the struggle, and the *Doctor* won by two lengths; *Impecunious* third, *Gerald* fourth, *Heenan* fifth, and *Astronomer* last. Time—3:53.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Selling Purse, $500; for all ages; dash of two miles; horses entered to be sold at $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; at $1,500 to be allowed five pounds; at $1,000 to be allowed seven pounds; at $750 to be allowed ten pounds; at $500 fourteen pounds; any surplus over second price to go to second horse.

W. R. Babcock's ch. g. The Doctor, 4 years, by Second Albion, dam by Omeara, $750, 95 pounds	1
B. G. Thomas' b. f. Aureola, 3 years, by War Dance, dam Dixie, $1,500, 82 pounds	2
H. P. McGrath's b. g. Impecunious, 3 years, by Tipperary, dam Lucy Fowler, 80 pounds	3
John Boughrum's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, dam Rosette, 101 pounds	0
John Boughrum's ch. c. Heenan, 3 years, by Bulletin, dam by imp. Yorkshire, 76 pounds	0
J. W. Weldon's br. c. Astronomer, 3 years, by Asteroid, dam Miss Carter, $1,000, 83 pounds	0

Time—3:53.

FOURTH RACE.

The race that brought the meeting to a close was a Consolation Purse of $500, for beaten horses, all ages, (winners excluded;) a mile and a half. There were seven entries for it, viz.: J. W. WELDON's br. c. *Astronomer*, W. R. BABCOCK's ch. f. *Nellie Ransom*, JOHN BOUGHRUM's b. c. by *Bulletin*, M. H. SANFORD's b. f. *Madame Dudley*, H. C. DAWSON's b. h. *Gayo*, ODEN BOWIE's ch. c. *Edwin*, and B. G. THOMAS' b. f. *Aureola*. *Gayo* and *Aureola* did not come to the post. The favorite won for the first time during the day, and there was much joy among the betters on the favorite.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole. When the flag fell *Astronomer* rushed away in the lead, but he did not maintain that position long, for the *Bulletin* colt went up and showed the way all the way round to the stand, *Nellie Ransom* being second, *Madame Dudley* third, *Edwin* fourth, and *Astronomer* last. As they went to the turn, both *Nellie Ransom* and *Madame Dudley* passed the *Bulletin* colt, *Nellie Ransom* being a length in advance of *Madame Dudley* at the quarter-pole. Going down the backstretch the race was entirely between *Nellie Ransom* and *Madame Dudley*, as the others were strung out more than ten lengths away. At the half-mile pole *Nellie Ransom* was half a length ahead of *Madame Dudley*, who was ten lengths in front of the *Bulletin* colt. As they went round the lower turn, *Nellie Ransom* shook off *Madame Dudley*, and at the three-quarter pole led her four lengths. Coming up the homestretch, the latter made a gallant struggle for the race, but it was no use, for *Nellie* was well in hand and was ready for an emergency. She finally won by four lengths, *Bulletin* colt third, *Edwin* fourth, and *Astronomer* fifth, all of them beaten off a considerable distance. Time—2:49½.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Consolation Purse, $500; for beaten horses, all ages, (winners excluded;) one mile and a half.

W. R. Babcock's ch. f. Nellie Ransom, 3 years, by Jack Malone, dam Vesper Light	1
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Madame Dudley, 3 years, by Lexington dam imp. Britannia 4th	2
John Boughrum's b. c., 3 years, by Bulletin, dam by Leviathan	3
Oden Bowie's ch. c. Edwin, 3 years, by Eugene, dam Cordelia Reed	0
J. W. Weldon's br. c. Astronomer, by Asteroid, dam Miss Carter	0

Time—2:49½.

Thus closed the meeting of the Monmouth Park Association, which proved to be a brilliant success.

THE ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

Description of the Triumphal Cars—The Programme of Festivities—Failure of the Committee of Arrangements to See the Mayor.

The proposed celebration of the occupation of Rome, as the capital of Italy, continues to excite great interest among the Italians of this City. It is said that the celebration will be conducted on a scale of magnitude and with novelties that cannot fail to awaken interest. Though not as imposing in numbers as the great German Peace Celebration, the Italian procession will no doubt be a considerable one, as it is estimated that there are about 15,000 Italians in New-York and environs.

The details of the procession have already been published in the TIMES. The programme for the day in the East Park consists of the singing of hymns composed for the occasion, addresses by distinguished Italians and others, dancing, feats of marksmanship, salvos of artillery, balloons, pyrotechnic displays, festive games, and an Italian game of a novel character will be introduced. It will be a race between males dressed in quaint costume with pails of water on their heads.

The Committee on Decorations consist of Messrs. Abbiati, Petrilli, Dennarumma, Giovannoni, G. B. Angelo, Pramaggime, Gariboldi, Dabola, and N. Corradi. Mr. GARIBOLDI, the fresco artist, furnishes the designs for the triumphal cars to be used in the procession. One of these cars will carry a lady representing Ancient Rome as the mistress of the world, escorted by twelve men dressed as Roman cavaliers of the period. Another car will carry a lady representing United Italy, seated upon a throne, and dressed in the robes of a Queen, with a crown upon her head and bearing a sceptre. At her feet will be seated another lady, dressed to represent Modern Rome, with broken chains hanging from her arms. This car will be escorted by the Italian Colombo Guard, of this City, dressed in the uniform of Bersaglieri. A third triumphal car will appear in the procession, shaped like a pyramid, and will carry one hundred young girls, dressed in white, with green garlands on their heads and tri-colored sashes over their shoulders. Each will carry a small flag, bearing the coats of arms of the principal cities in Italy, the one at the apex holding the flag of Rome, with its legend of ROMULUS, REMUS and the wolf. This idea has been adopted in place of the one hundred boys bearing the flags in line, who will, however, march in the procession without the flags.

One of the Committee who called at Mayor HALL's office, on Friday, informed a TIMES reporter that when they first went to the office, they were told that the Mayor was not in. Meeting a reporter, one of them was asked if he wanted to see the Mayor; replying in the affirmative, he was told to go to the side door and give three raps. He did so, and was admitted. Upon stating his desire to see the Mayor, he was told again that he was not in, though it was understood that he was in the office. The Italians went away, and drafted a letter of invitation to the Mayor to review the procession, and left it. Subsequently, the Mayor was seen to emerge from his office. The Italians are much mystified by their ill success in obtaining an audience with the Chief Magistrate of the City, and feel chagrined at the want of courtesy shown toward them by City officials. Speculation is rife among them as to whether there is not some strong influence to work against them in their proposed demonstration. On Monday a committee will wait upon Gen. DIX to extend an invitation to the Americans who were at the head of the great Italian Unity meeting at the Academy of Music some time ago. The Swiss Benevolent Society, the German Turnverein, and Gen. SIGEL will also be visited by the Committee of Invitation. A call for a mass-meeting at Germania Assembly Rooms, on Monday evening, appeared in the Italian journal yesterday, and appended to the call there is an eloquent and patriotic address to the Italians of New-York by Prof. N. CORRADI, the President of the General Committee for the celebration, inviting them to attend, and take steps to unite in carrying out the plans prepared, and to make the demonstration worthy in every respect of the auspicious event which it is designed to celebrate.

PRACTICAL FEMALE EDUCATION.

Shall Women Have a Chance to Learn a Trade?—Letter From Theodore Tilton to the St. Louis Labor Congress.

OFFICE OF THE GOLDEN AGE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1871.

Members of the Convention:

If I could be in St. Louis at your meeting, I would beg a hearing in person in behalf of an idea specially important to the working classes; namely, a rearrangement of your crafts, and particularly of the finer mechanical pursuits, so as to give to women an equal chance with men to earn a livelihood by well-paid toil. I believe in women. So does every man who remembers his mother, his sister or his wife. Eagerly do I share in the sentiment that every man should support some woman—his heart's mate, whom he loves and for whom he strives. The chivalry which makes the strong sex the natural protector of the weak runs in every true man's blood. Nor can any one be more sensitive than I to all the pretty phrases with which the poets paint and gild it.

But, turning from the poetry of life and looking at its prose, I see millions of women who have no other protectors than their own womanly selves; who have no other livelihood than they can earn with their own weary hands; and who have no other comforts than they can purchase with their own meagre wages. Now, these women, to earn money, must learn trades. But in entering trades, they compete with men; for men are already in all trades—even to the making of women's skirts and children's pinafores. As a consequence men, instead of being women's natural protectors, become in reality their natural enemies. For instance, in my own business, which is printing, I know of bearded and brawny compositors who, while picking up at their finger-ends a comfortable living at their cases, will redden in the face and shatter the fourth commandment in emphasizing the proposition that women have no natural right to set types. And yet the swiftest type-setter I ever saw was a woman.

The world is large enough for both sexes—otherwise God would not have set them both in it. Being in it, and having both to fight bravely the battle of life, they ought each to help and not to hinder the other in winning the victory. It must be a mean man who will begrudge a woman her chance to earn an honest living. What if that same man's wife should become a widow, or his daughter an orphan, and what if either or both should be bitterly forced to work at a trade for the sake of filling their children's hungry mouths? I can fancy that such a man would be repentant in his very grave at the remorseful recollection of having closed the gates of opportunity to any struggling daughter of God. Suffer me, therefore, to say point-blank (though I mean no offense by it) that if the capitalists have hitherto oppressed the working men, and this I must confess, so also the working men have hitherto oppressed the working women, and this you must confess.

Nor confess it only, nor better it in part, but reform it altogether. Let the old grievance be now brought to a happy end. You are a body of noble and generous souls. Speak at St. Louis a word that shall gladden the heart of every woman in America who toils for her daily bread. From the centre of the continent to the boundaries thereof, send out a declaration that you will beneceforth bid women a cheerful welcome into all your trades, and add to this the just and brotherly pledge that for women as for men a fair day's work shall bring a fair day's pay. Finally, after having done this justice to woman; after having gallantly received her into the trade of her choice; if then you cannot bear to see her soiling her white hands with its grime, and you want to get her out of it, why, seize the first golden chance to marry her out of it—and, my word for it, she will then graciously leave you the monopoly all to yourselves!

Fraternally your fellow-workman,
THEODORE TILTON.

Profiting by the Riot.

There is a German gentleman on Eighth-avenue who has recently displayed his genius in the management of a little affair of pecuniary profit which far exceeds in cleverness even the refreshing inventiveness evinced by the New-England gentlemen of clock and wooden nutmeg notoriety. The individual in question is the proprietor of a small cigar-store on Eighth-avenue, near the scene of the late riots. In front of the cigar merchant's establishment is stationed an effigy, resembling as well as wood and a lavish application of paint can make the figure, the form and features of a rather mild-looking Indian chieftain. During the riots, the tobacco-store, with those in the neighborhood, was closed and doors barred. The Indian was wheeled inside but a few minutes before the musketry began to rattle along the avenue. The cigar-shop was literally perforated, the balls passing through the window-shutters and heavy panels of the door.

Upon the ensuing day the store opened as usual, and untouched by a single bullet, and still preserving his placidity of expression, the Indian was wheeled out-doors to his accustomed stand. Thousands, attracted by the warlike-looking appearance of the house, swarmed the worthy German's store, and the lucky cigar man drove a brisk trade. Closing for the night, and while wheeling the fortunate savage back to his place, some one remarked the wonderful fact that Osceola, or Tecumseh, or Black Hawk, as he chose to call him, had escaped the rain of death unharmed. A happy thought slowly seized possession of the German. Black Hawk was introduced into the back yard, and was stationed at the further end of the fence. With grinning satisfaction the delighted Teuton produced an ancient revolver, and quietly proceeded to open fire upon the doughty warrior.

The brisk fire of the cigar man was prolonged throughout the morning, until the Indian was almost completely disfigured by his severe battering of bullets. After the firing had ceased Black Hawk, covered with honorable wounds, was borne to his wonted station to advertise his owner's wares. The sun had hardly risen before the crowd began to assemble in front of the store. The Indian attracted the most intense attention, and hundreds thronged the streets to witness the supposed effects of the Eighty-fourth's musketry fire. Never was there known such a demand for relics, and the results of the early morning's pistol-practice in the form of bullets were eagerly picked from Black Hawk's body, and sold with rapidity at from seventy-five cents to one dollar per ball.

Notwithstanding a month has elapsed since the riot, the most arduous exertions and the crowds of trophy-hunters who have thronged the cigarman's, it seems impossible ever to get all the bullets out of that poor Indian. Indeed it is hinted that the German wheels Black Hawk into the back-yard regularly every morning, and puts him through a terrific course of peppering with the antiquated pistol. It is also currently reported that the cigarman, as soon as the excitement slackens, and bullets become less salable, intends presenting a bill to the City for the injuries sustained by Black Hawk.

Political Affairs in the Metropolis.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 3.

Liberal pay-masters are never at a loss for efficient servants. The Tammany Ring have always acted upon this principle. They can afford to be liberal because they draw their revenues from the pockets of the people. Like wise Generals, they are never content with the knowledge of what is going on in their own camp. They appreciate the importance of being equally well acquainted with the intentions of the enemy. Hence it has been their policy to have friends in every political organization to keep them posted, and to compel all things to "work together" for their especial advantage.

For many years past they have had their paid agents in the Republican Committees in the Metropolis, ready to thwart every wise proposition and to sustain whatever was calculated to distract and weaken the party. No secret was ever safe in the keeping of these men, for nothing was ever done in the Committees of which they were members, that was not promptly reported to the Tammany Ring. They were simply spies in the Republican camp. It is not strange, therefore, that no effective work has ever been accomplished by organizations thus constituted.

The future of the Republican Party in the State greatly depends upon the action of its friends in the metropolis. With no harmony in the city there can be no effective work in the rural districts. If what is now being attempted shall prove a success, the State will be redeemed. But if dissension, discord and treachery are to be developed in the future as in the past, the Democracy will continue in the ascendant, and very soon be masters of the Republic.

But we hope for better things. The astounding revelations which have so recently startled the public will accomplish their work, by effecting a more perfect consolidation of the Republican Party. And this is the one thing needful: Union is victory.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The Presidential Question in France Still Undecided.

Government Measures to be Submitted Against the Internationals.

Warm Discussion in the Assembly on Pending Tax Bills.

Burning of an American Coal Ship at Liverpool.

The Yacht Aline Wins the Prince of Wales Cup at Cowes.

Thomas Hughes, M. P., Prostrated by Illness.

FRANCE.

Question of Prolonging the Term of President Thiers—Siege of Paris to be Raised—Measures Against the International Society—Debate on the Income Tax and Indemnification Bills.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 5.—It is said that the question of the prolongation of the powers of M. THIERS as Chief Executive will be allowed to go by default. The siege of Paris will be raised on the 15th inst. The Government will soon introduce in the Assembly bills against the International Society. In the Assembly, today, the bill to impose a tax on the incomes of natives and resident foreigners came up, and gave rise to an animated debate. No action was taken. The Assembly also considered the bill to indemnify citizens for loss of property during the German invasion. M. THIERS spoke several times, and was frequently interrupted. He was visibly affected, and bitterly reproached the members. He declared that he was willing to relieve but not indemnify those who had suffered during the war. Without disposing of the bill the Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Attentions to an American Artist—Minister Schenck the Guest of Commodore Ashbury—Yacht Race for the Prince of Wales' Cup—Sudden Illness of Tom Hughes—Burning of an American Vessel.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Lady FRANKLIN has paid several visits to the studio of the American artist, BRADFORD, and has given a banquet in his honor at her residence. Hon. ROBT. C. SCHENCK, the American Minister, will be the guest of Commodore ASHBURY on Tuesday next, and will subsequently make a cruise in his yacht *Livonia*. Mr. SCHENCK will thereafter make a tour of Switzerland. The schooner yacht *Alne*, belonging to Mr. SUTTON, beat the *Livonia* easily in the race yesterday for the Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup. The *Alne* is a vessel of 216 tons, and was built in 1860.

The Duke of ARGYLL will preside at the Glasgow centennial celebration of the birth of Sir WALTER SCOTT. TOM HUGHES, M. P. for Frome, has been prostrated by sudden illness. The American ship *Southampton*, ready to sail for New-York with a cargo of coal, was burned at Liverpool this morning. The British iron-clad frigate *Warrior*, which was ashore near Leghorn, has been got off and towed to Spezzia for repairs. The House of Commons at today's session voted to postpone until the next session of Parliament the questions of reform in the statute laws of the United Kingdom.

How a German Armory-Owner was Wronged.

There is an interesting *exposé* to be submitted for the public consideration about the "armories," as they are called, in the Hotel du Nord, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery. The Third Cavalry have their armory there in a dimly-lighted and contracted rear room, which the actual taxpayers of this City contribute unwillingly to rent.

Just before the 1st of May the vedettes of Tammany captured an unsophisticated German named REIMER. He was then the proprietor of the Hotel du Nord. They approached him cautiously.

"Mr. REIMER," said the more bold vedette, "we want to lease a part of your building for another armory."

"Ah!" exclaimed REIMER.

"Yes, we expect you can accommodate the First New-York Cavalry."

"Certainly," replied Mr. REIMER. "If you bring me the whole National Guard I will accommodate them all, provided, however, that you pay me well for the rooms which you want."

"Most assuredly, we will pay you well," the vedette promised.

One of Mr. REIMER's ears was pulled down close to the vedette's mouth.

"So!" exclaimed Mr. REIMER, listening a second.

"So!" exclaimed the other.

HOW THE LAWYER DID IT.

Enter OTTO MEYER.—Perhaps the reader don't know who OTTO MEYER is—as well as the TIMES does. Well, OTTO MEYER is also a German. He has an office on Centre-street, near Chambers. A few years ago, (when he was in partnership with CORNELL,) he was a poor man, but now he is almost as rich as CONNOLLY. It is not for the TIMES, here, to expose how he obtained his wealth.

OTTO MEYER came prominently forward (scene 2) for the purpose of negotiating with REIMER. MEYER represented the City, so REIMER understood; that he was potent with the Mayor.

"Well," said Mr. REIMER, "whatever you think is *fair* I will do. I am a business man, and anything which is *customary* (as you say) I will not object to."

Not long afterward Mr. REIMER was requested to pay a specific amount to two of the officers of the First Cavalry. "Good faith among friends"—the motto on the ticket, which the last time elected WILLIAM M. TWEED, the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society—not the Tammany Hall General Committee, but the real back-bone of the Ring—was quoted in his presence.

SCENE III.

"Well, Mr. REIMER," said several vedettes from the head-quarters of advance No. 2, "the Mayor will not let the First Cavalry go into the Hotel du Nord, and the Governor is opposed to it, too."

Mr. REIMER was induced to sell out the Hotel du Nord. Subsequently he ascertained that he had been swindled by Tammany.

Not knowing exactly the best method for exposing the fraud, he communicated with the Governor. The latter replied, saying that he was surprised that anything so manifestly unlawful had occurred, and simultaneously indorsed the communication of Mr. REIMER to A. OAKEY HALL, who, in the customary manner, has suppressed it.

LUCID EXPOSITION.

It seems that the object of the conspirators was:

First—To have two armories in the Hotel du Nord in one small rear room.

Second—To ostensibly have the City pay $9,000 a year rent for each of the armories.

Third—That only $6,000 of the $18,000 was to be the rent of the armories (!) virtually. The remainder of the money was to go to Tammany.

Fourth—Stratagem was used to induce Mr. REIMER to dispose of the hotel. Now the conspirators are to draw $18,000 from the actual tax-payers of the City—with the connivance of the Mayor and Controller, when they sign the warrants—while the actual rent is only $6,000.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

DICKENS AT GAD'S HILL.

BY CHARLES KENT.

One Summer's day—ah, saddest eighth of June!
My brooding heart, my very soul descries
Around a chalet, in a grove at noon,
Dream children from the flowering earth arise.

So hushed (like death!) the calm, sequestered scene,
One notes with eye, not ear, the fitful breeze,
Thro' sunlit branches, flickering gold and green
About yon Swiss roof nestling 'mid the trees.

Like faithful wanderers seen returning home,
Like magnets trembling truthful to the North,
To this one spot on all the world they roam,
Again they throng 'round him who called them forth.

No shadowy semblance theirs of human life,
Ideal shapes of visionary birth,
They breathe, they move with vital force more rife
Than fleeting, fleshly forms that people earth.

The Angel-Child, the Guardian Guide of Age,
With soul as pure as all the tears we shed
When swimming eyes first read on blotted page
"Dear, gentle, patient, noble Nell was dead."

The fading boy, the blossom nipped in bud,
Whose infant grace had oft the quaintest air,
Who questioned voices in the ocean flood,
Whose looks of love were sad as tones of prayer.

Till passed, like sigh in sleep, his parting breath,
And o'er the couch where lay the gentle Paul,
Nought stirred above "the old, old fashion, Death"—
Nought save "the golden ripple on the wall!"

The sweet Child-wife, the darling of a heart,
Whose tenderest chords that solemn eve were riven,
When Dora's doom was told with speechless art,
"That mute appeal, that finger raised to Heaven!"

The little cripple with the active crutch,
At thought of whom the mother's eyes grew dim,
Sighing, as fell the black work from her touch,
It was "the color—Ah, poor Tiny Tim!"

The stripling frail, who dying with a kiss,
A child at heart, a man but to the sight!
Poor Rick! began the world again—not this,
Ah no, "not this—the world that sets this right."

And orphan Johnny, his lost home afar,
An infant waif on awful billows hurl'd,
No mother clinging to it, floats, frail spar,
O'er "that dark sea that rolls 'round all the world."

Around the sunlit chalet where, within,
Dreams the great Dreamer 'neath the shadowing trees,
From flowering earth, fresh dews of love to win
Dream-children rise in lovely forms like these.

No spectral shades for glimpses of the moon,
But radiant shapes in calm of Summer day,
They come unbidden to his haunts, at noon,
Down the bright path they went—to point the way:

These haunts the aptest symbols of a life
That loved the pleasaunce Winter ne'er bereaves
Of verdure, in those grand old cedars rife
Crowned with a lasting glory of Green Leaves.

And yonder, basking in the golden air,
Luring his thoughts where'er his glance may roam,
Cinctured by blossoms in a garden fair,
The dear, familiar roof-beams of his home.

Between that home and this secluded haunt
Flows the broad highway, symbol here again
That alien to his hearth no tread of want
Or toil was held, or ever passed in vain.

O Friend! O Brother! dearer to my heart
That ev'n thy loving friendship could discern,
Thy thoughts, thy dreams were of our lives a part,
Thy genius love, not merely fame, could earn.

Affection, admiration, honor, praise,
Innocent laughter and ennobling tears,
Are thine by right, not through mere length of days,
Thro' loftier life, in never-ending years.

—From The Best of Good Company.

A BARRISTER'S STORY.

And with this preface he thus began:

I was called to the Bar in Trinity Term, 182—; and I shall never forget the most minute incidents of that day, if I live to be as old as Methuselah. It was the —th of June, and was one of the most lovely days it is possible to imagine. The day before had been wet; but now there was no cloud visible in the firmament, and the sun shone brightly, as if indicating a brilliant career for me and my old college chum, Charley Soame, with whom I was sharing chambers at the time, on the floor just above this very room. As to our notions about the prophetic state of the weather, no doubt they were shared by every other man who that day was to put on wig and gown as a full-grown barrister-at-law. But Charley and I had done well at Cambridge, each of us leaving the University with a Fellowship; so we looked forward to future honors at the Bar not altogether without reason. Moreover, we had both of us studied with a conveyancer and special pleader, and had worked well at the intricacies and technicalities of real-property law and special pleading. I well remember what a number of men came to see us on the morning of the "call-day;" and the cry of each and all was, "Where are your wigs and gowns?" These very distinguishing additions to the dress of the English advocate were at the wig-maker's; so we sent round our small boy to request Mr. Curll, the wig-maker, to bring or send them up for a few minutes. Mr. Curll came himself, and assisted us to "robe," as he magniloquently termed the process of putting on wig, gown, and bands. Mr. Curll, having partaken of some champagne, then withdrew, taking with him our robes, and naming five o'clock as the time for meeting us in the hall, half-past five having been appointed as the time for the event of the day, viz.: for calling to the Bar. That hour soon came, and then, arrayed in right earnest this time, we all walked in procession up the fine old hall of our inn of Court, and were called to the degree of barrister-at-law.

Charley Soame, my great friend, was the son of a man of family and fortune, whose estates were in the County of Norfolk, and whose town residence was in Grosvenor-square. Lady Geraldine Soame, Charley's mother, only daughter of the Earl of Hedingham, was noted for the elegant entertainments she was in the habit of giving; and her Ladyship had resolved that her son Charley's call to the Bar should be celebrated by an evening party at the family residence in Grosvenor-square. As Lady Geraldine was very partial to me as her son's chosen friend—and really we were just like brothers, poor Charley and I—you may suppose I was to be one of the guests on this, to me eventful, evening. Well, we dined, we drank toasts, we made speeches, and at ten o'clock we deemed it advisable to bid our friends in hall adieu, leaving them, however, the wherewith to be merry. We reached Grosvenor-square in a coach at quarter to eleven, and found several carriages drawn up in a line near Mr. Soame's house. As we entered the hall, the servants fell back respectfully on recognizing their young master, whose genial disposition and courteous manners made him very popular among them. We made our way to Charley's dressing-room, for his father allowed him an establishment here, as well as in the Temple; so having made ourselves presentable and partaken of some coffee, we proceeded toward the drawing-room. Going along, Charley said to me,

"I understand, Molyneux, that we are to see some very pretty girls here to-night; so look out for yourself, old boy."

I replied that I was happy to hear such good news, and would endeavor to act upon his advice.

"I expect," said he, "one extremely fascinating girl will come, Gertrude Peyton, whom I think you met here last year. If she does appear, she'll be the belle of the evening by some odds—don't you think so?"

I expressed my concurrence in this opinion, and by the time I had done so, we reached the drawing-room. A quadrille had just been danced, and the ladies and gentlemen were promenading and doing the small-talk of the evening. We stopped for a moment to cast a glance at this *coup d'œil*, and I could not avoid expressing my surprise to Soame that he should choose to toil at the Bar when certain to be master of so much wealth.

"My dear boy," said Charley, "I couldn't lead an idle life. You know I was a reading man at the University, and I mean to work at my profession, for I like its intricacies; moreover, my father, as you know, always said he should like a son of his to rise at the Bar. It's a noble profession, Molyneux, and I mean to grind at it just as if I hadn't a single expectation in the world."

At this moment Mr. Soame and Lady Geraldine, leaning on the arm of her father, the poor but proud Earl of Hedingham, approached our end of the room.

"Come, old fellow, let's go in and receive our congratulations," said Charley, and in we went, with his arm through mine.

The Earl eyed us at once, and he and Mr. Soame gave us both a hearty greeting; Lady Geraldine gave him a kiss, and received me in the most friendly manner, saying all sorts of fine things about the woolsack, &c.

"Why, Sir," said the Earl to me, "we shall have you 'the noble and learned lord on the woolsack' one of these fine days, if you go on winning honors as it seems you and Charles have done."

Lady Geraldine eyed her son with maternal pride, and pictured him, no doubt, as a future Lord Chancellor.

I informed his Lordship that I should do my best to do credit to the profession which I had chosen, but to reach the goal to which he had referred involved much labor, and required great talent.

"Well, Sir," said the Earl, "I think you have done well up to the present time, and I have good hopes of your ultimate success; at any rate, I wish you luck with all my heart." The Peer extended his hand, and said, "This is an important event in your and my grandson's life. I don't suppose you will ever forget this evening."

The Earl retired after giving Charley and me an invitation to dine with him on the following day. His words, as to never forgetting this evening, were only ordinary ones, but they have since recurred to my mind. The old man was right; all the circumstances of that night are as fresh in my mind as though they had happened but yesterday. Strange! Strange fact that a series of circumstances commenced then which have rendered me one of the most miserable of mankind, have embittered my whole life, and at times rendered existence almost insupportable. But to return to my story.

Charley Soame and I went different ways, and were soon mingling in the mazy throng of the ball-room with our respective partners. Presently the dance was over, and I was conducting my partner to a seat, when a lady and gentleman entered the room, and I recognized them as Gertrude Peyton and her father, Col. Peyton. Whoever saw this young lady on the evening to which I allude would not have paused in giving his opinion as to who was the fairest in that fair assembly. The Colonel was a very aristocratic-looking man; and I remember perfectly a lull occurring in the hum of conversation as these two slowly walked up to the other end of the room. As is usual under the circumstances, comments were made by strangers upon their appearance; were they husband and wife, or father and daughter?

"A very elegant girl that, eh?" said one. "Do you know them?" said another. "A fine-looking fellow, isn't he?" said a third. "Peyton of the Guards," said a fourth; 'often meet him at White's—capital fellow! charming girl the daughter too!" "Any money?" asked a fifth. "No," answered the fourth, "afraid not; the Colonel's a very poor man."

I heard these remarks, and I pondered over them; especially the last one. I had met Miss Peyton before at the Soames' house—much more recently than Charley thought when he spoke of my having seen her there "last year"—and I confess that she had somewhat impressed me. I don't exactly know how it was, but one thought of Gertrude Peyton used to stimulate me to any amount of exertion, and yet I was not in love with her; still there was an indescribable something about her presence which always afforded me great pleasure. She was certainly wonderfully beautiful, and exceedingly clever and well read; owing, as I afterward found, to her father's solicitude with respect to the improvement of her mind; and I certainly felt secret delight on hearing Charley announce the likelihood of her presence on this evening. I wish I had been candid and informed him of this at the time, but I rather affected an indifference to her charms.

I'll just describe to you the appearance of Gertrude Peyton thirty-five years ago. Tall, upright, with a stately walk and attitude; her features were sharply cut, and of a very refined order; her hair was of a golden hue, and dressed in the Grecian style; her eyes were the most lovely I ever saw, perfectly blue, and in them there was immense expression, betokening talent of a high order. Without any exaggeration, Miss Peyton was a girl of most striking appearance, and my description of her is a very imperfect one.

Well, I need not particularize as to how many times I danced with Gertrude Peyton that evening, and how many times poor Charley did the same; but we each bid in turns for her as a partner, and it fell to me to take her down to supper. Gertrude Peyton's mind seemed entirely to correspond with her body; it appeared to me refined and beautiful; so I was fascinated, perfectly fascinated; and when the gay company had left Mr. Soame's mansion, and I was left with Charley in the almost empty apartment, in spite of its gorgeousness, I felt as though I were in a desert.

"Come, Molyneux, old fellow," said Charley, in his usual lively way, "what on earth is the matter with you? Why, you look like a condemned criminal; been losing your heart to Gerty Peyton, eh?"

Now, had I told my friend the exact truth then, I should not have had this melancholy story to tell now; but I dissimulated, and said that I was rather knocked up, or something of that kind, and retired. On the other hand, had my poor friend also spoken the truth, we should have understood each other, and so prevented the dreadful events which resulted from the deceit which we mutually practiced upon each other. You will probably have guessed that poor Charley himself was, at that time, desperately in love with Gertrude Peyton. Such was the case, as I afterward discovered; but he never would acknowledge this to me when I rallied him on the subject, and on the contrary, strenuously denied it. O, that men would be more truthful! Had I been more frank with Charley, and he had been so with me, how much suffering might each of us have been spared! It has since occurred to me that Soame used frequently to taunt me with being in love with Miss Peyton—a fact which I always, like himself, emphatically denied; but why I did so I cannot tell even now; there was no earthly reason for denying that fact. I never had the remotest idea that Gertrude Peyton cared for Charley Soame, still less that he cared for her.

You will perhaps wonder what poor Charley's motive was for this reticence, and you shall hear presently; but as to my own toward him, I can only account for it on the ground of *mauvaise honte*, an infirmity, by the by, which has frequently produced results of the most dire character in other cases, owing to the misapprehensions to which it often gives rise. Well, time went on, and the long vacation arrived. Mr. Soame had hired for the season a fine marine residence at W—, and Charley had invited me down for a month. There was boating, fishing, driving, riding, visiting, everything, in short, to conduce to amusement; and above all, Col. Peyton and his daughter had taken a house, situated near the shore and about a mile from W—. This was ecstasy for me; and as the Colonel and Miss Peyton often came over to Mr. Soame's, the latter frequently stayed with Lady Geraldine while the Colonel and old Mr. Soame walked off somewhere together, and then Charley and I would attend to Gertrude, sing duets with her, and so on. I assure you, on my honor, I never saw that my friend cared for Gertrude Peyton; there was nothing in his outward demeanor to indicate it; and as for her, I really believe to this day that she loved me then, and loves me now—for she is still living, as you will hear again presently. Vain though it may seem in me to say so, I do say it emphatically, and I say also that Charles Soame's blood was on his own head!

Well, I had frequent opportunities of meeting Miss Peyton alone, and as I knew my month would quickly pass over, I endeavored to see as much of her as possible. She was indeed a beautiful creature, unusually so, and her accomplishments were both numerous and elegant. Few men of intellect could have resisted such charms as hers; she was thoroughly well-read, and she did what so few women are able to do—she thought for herself, and well too. She always seemed to take pleasure in my society, and appeared to launch out more into intellectual subjects when we were alone than when in society. I became more desperately in love than ever: and one day when I was walking with her alone toward her own house—Lady Geraldine having requested me to escort her home, as Charley and his father were out somewhere together, as I was told—I declared my love for her in a straightforward manly way.

"I have been expecting this, Mr. Molyneux," said Miss Peyton, "and sincerely thank you for the good opinion you have of me, and the honor you confer upon me. Allow me to say to you what I should say to very few of your sex, very few indeed: That any woman might be proud of winning your regard, much more your love; but my heart is already another's, and that being the case, we can never be anything more than friends. Good friends, I hope, we shall ever be, Mr. Molyneux;" and she held out her hand to me.

"Miss Peyton," said I, thunder-struck, "you surprise me! Thank you for your kind speech; but why have you led me to suppose that you cared for me when, as you say, your affections were engaged? Do you suppose me to be a stock or stone, that you should thus play with me and make me wretched for life? You have made me love you, and now you tell me you are engaged."

"I suppose you to be nothing but a most estimable man, Mr. Molyneux," said she, "and have said as much already. You will surely remember that I have not encouraged your advances otherwise than as one friend encourages the friendly greetings of another. So pray be just, and do not wrong me by attributing to me acts of which, believe me, I am quite innocent."

"Far be it from me to wrong you, Miss Peyton," replied I, recovering my equanimity; "probably it was my own vanity which made me think I saw in your demeanor a reciprocation of my own feelings toward you. I will endeavor to forget that I ever loved you; but before we change the subject, let me express a hope that the love of him who has been fortunate enough to win yours may be as sincere as that which has just been offered to you."

"I do not doubt it," said Miss Peyton, somewhat haughtily, "and probably I am as good a judge of such matters as yourself, Mr. Molyneux."

I saw that I was on dangerous ground, but I felt desperate at the idea of being rejected by so charming a creature; so said I, "Will you promise to pardon me, if I make one more observation? If it seems an improper one, you will forgive me, and attribute it to the perturbed state of my mind at present. Is it really a fact that you are engaged to another, or did you say so merely from a kind wish to soften the effect of what your generous heart told you would be a fearful blow?"

"I assure you, Mr. Molyneux, that I have told you nothing but the truth, and, under any circumstances but the present, should resent any doubt cast upon my veracity."

"I did not presume to doubt your word, Miss Peyton, but I have never seen or heard of any other gentleman paying you attention, nor has my friend Charles Soame; so I presume the matter must be of a clandestine character. I may say also that Lady Geraldine has remarked that you seemed to favor my advances."

"Really," said she, "you are going too far, Mr. Molyneux. I am not bound to tell Mr. Charles Soame everything I do, nor is Lady Geraldine necessarily right in her surmises concerning my deportment toward you or any one else."

"Certainly not," said I; "but it seems incredible that a lady could evince so much pleasure in being with a person as you have in being in my company, without either caring for that person, or else being very—very—ah—possessing great indecision of character."

"Circumstances often happen in this world which appear singular, but which one word of explanation would make perfectly clear," said Miss Peyton, her eyes filling with tears. "We all bend to necessity."

"Necessity!" said I, almost grasping her hand. "What do you mean, Miss Peyton?"

"I only mean what I say," she replied.

"But," said I, "what is your necessity?" and I looked straight into her eyes.

She paused for some time, and then said, "Can I trust you, Mr. Molyneux?"

"Trust me!" replied I; "I would die for you with the greatest pleasure."

"But can you keep a secret?"

"You might as well whisper it to that rock," said I, pointing to a mighty mass of granite.

"Well," said she, "you ask me what my necessity is; it is to marry the man I only like, and not the man I really love. I was in real earnest when I showed my pleasure at being in your company. You are good, generous, and talented; but I cannot give you my hand, though I love you, and that is the necessity to which I bend. If you really love me, you will go from here and never see me again; we may perhaps meet in the future under happier circumstances."

Her tears fell thick and fast, and I had the greatest difficulty in repressing my own emotion at this most astonishing declaration.

"Miss Peyton," said I, "you surprise me. I—"

"No more, Mr. Molyneux," she replied; "you have my secret. Keep it. Farewell."

Before I could seize her hand she was gone, and I was left alone, and what my feelings were you may imagine.

It is now necessary, in order that you may understand the rest of my story, for me to describe the spot where the above conversation took place.

The walk by the cliffs from W——, where we were staying, to R——, where the Peytons had taken a house, was something under a mile, and was certainly one of the most glorious it is possible to imagine. From W—— to within about five hundred yards of R—— the cliffs rose up gradually, until they reached an elevation above the shore of nearly a hundred feet, and the highest point in the range was known as Draper's Drop, from the fact of an unfortunate coastguardman of that name having been thrown over there one night by smugglers and dashed to pieces. At the back of this precipice was a small copse, on the site of which, once upon a time, stood a monastery; and to venture past this place after the shades of evening had commenced to fall, was considered by the lower classes in the neighborhood, and also, secretly, by many of their betters, to be not only an act of extreme courage but also of temerity.

It was at this point, then, that the singular statement of poor Gertrude Peyton was made, and there I remained when she left me, until her beautiful form had disappeared round the other side of the copse. I shall never forget what I felt that afternoon; I went to the edge of the cliff and looked down upon the jagged rocks below with a coolness which even surprised myself; for I had always hitherto recoiled from the idea which now forcibly came uppermost in my mind, that of self-destruction. I resolved, however, to play the man, so I walked away homeward.

It was past the dinner hour when I reached home, and when I entered the dining-room, Mr. Soame and Lady Geraldine were seated at the table, but Charley was not there.

"What have you two fellows been about?" inquired Mr. Soame in his usual good-tempered way—"why, we are through the soup."

"Charley hasn't been with me," said I surprised; "I haven't seen him since luncheon. I thought he was out with you, Mr. Soame."

"O, I daresay he'll turn up presently," said the latter; "but he's generally pretty punctual at meals."

"Good gracious, Mr. Molyneux!" cried Lady Geraldine, "what is the matter—you are as pale as death—is anything wrong with Charles? Tell me at once;" and she rose from the table.

"Nothing, I assure you, as far as I know, Lady Geraldine," said I. "I—I—have not been very well this afternoon. I have not seen or heard of Charley since luncheon. I saw Miss Peyton home and then stayed at Draper's Drop to get some fresh air. The weather is so intensely hot."

I felt confused, and no doubt I appeared so. A glass of wine given me by Mr. Soame helped to restore me, and then, for the first time, my thoughts fell upon Charley. Poor, poor fellow! little did I dream of the dreadful tragedy which so soon was to take place, and blast the earthly happiness of every member of his family circle.

The evening went on, and Lady Geraldine began to get very fidgety, and even Mr. Soame, usually calm and imperturbable, showed signs of uneasiness.

It was now 10 o'clock and no Charley. I then suggested going out to look for him.

"Downright folly to go off without saying a word about it," said Mr. Soame.

"I never liked that boating business," said poor Lady Geraldine, in quivering accents, and hinting at some dreadful calamity.

"Don't be afraid, dear Lady Geraldine," said I. "I'll bring him back safe; Charley is too cautious to run risks."

With this I left the house; not without, I must confess, some misgivings about my poor friend. But my thoughts were more on Gertrude Peyton than any other subject, and with her I never once connected poor Charley Soame.

I well remember, and have often thought of the circumstance since, that I felt a sort of presentiment when I went out that night that something dreadful was going to happen. I remember endeavoring to trace the cause of the feeling, and concluded that I was suffering from depressed spirits, in consequence of the events of the afternoon. Well, I looked all over the place for Charley, and made inquiries about him; but no one had seen him. I then took a different direction, and suddenly became aware of the fact that I was going toward Draper's Drop. We know not by what power we are sometimes led into circumstances which either produce for us happiness or misery; and I know not what power directed my steps on that night to Draper's Drop. I remember, however, feeling an almost irresistible desire to get there, and to go beyond it, in order to catch even a sight of Gertrude Peyton's residence, for I loved her more than ever now. The impulse to go thither was very strong upon me, and so I proceeded. The copse soon appeared, and I had quite forgotten the real object of my being out; and, perhaps, had my mind been less occupied than it was by the most powerful sentiment that could engage its attention, some of the legends of the spot I was approaching might have occurred to me; but now, nothing of the kind did occur to me, and, with my thoughts entirely fixed on the lovely Gertrude, I reached Draper's Drop. The night was most beautiful; the full moon, with her rays reflected in the water, appeared in the cloudless firmament like an immense ball of pale light, suspended by some invisible power. Right away before me stretched the mighty ocean, with a gentle ripple on its surface, which, as it rolled in upon the shingle, seemed to just kiss it and retire. I stood for some minutes to contemplate the grandeur of the scene. With the exception of the soft murmur of the water which arose from the beach below, and the gentle soughing of a light breeze through the trees just behind me, not a sound was to be heard. I folded my arms, and thought aloud. "Here," said I, "stood the lovely creature who loves me, and who but a few hours ago told me so; and yet she is bound to marry the man she only likes. This must not, shall not be; it would simply be an outrage upon her. A father cannot make a child violate her feelings in this way. No, it shall not be;" and in the excitement to which I had raised myself by this soliloquy, I turned sharply round to walk home, when to my utter surprise and almost fright, with whom should I find myself face to face but Charley Soame! He stood before me, bolt upright, his hat off, his hair disordered, looking deadly pale, and with a countenance demoniac in expression. I instinctively started back. "Gracious heaven, Charley, what is the matter?" said I, when I recovered myself; "why, your father and mother are dreadfully nervous about you, and I came out to look for you; but what on earth is all this about? Come along home, do!"

"Liar, perfidious liar!" exclaimed he in a loud voice, at the same time dealing me a heavy blow on the chest; "don't dare to address me by any familiar name; you know what you have done."

"I am quite at a loss to understand the meaning of this outrageous conduct," said I; "you know that you are presuming upon the friendship of years, and I desire you will explain yourself at once."

"Explain myself! explain myself!" said he, almost choking with rage; "I will explain myself, and so shall you, before you leave this place to-night. You cursed hypocrite, you double-tongued scoundrel, you false friend! Over that cliff one or both of us shall go before—"

"I beg of you to be calm for your own, for your mother's sake. There's some misunderstanding which may be cleared up." I replied, horrified at the idea that Charley had lost his reason.

"There is no misunderstanding, villain," said he, approaching me. "I have suspected you for some time, and my suspicions were confirmed this afternoon. I stood in that copse and overheard all you said to Gertrude Peyton, and all she said to you. I am the man she only likes, and you are the man she loves, eh? Ha, ha! You knew I loved her."

"I declare most solemnly I did not, nor—"

"Add no more lies to those you have told already. And so it shall not be, eh, you precious friend, you sentimental rascal?"

"I tell you, Sir, I never knew of your love for Miss Peyton," said I, losing patience.

"You lie! you did know of it!" shrieked the poor fellow in the tones of a maniac.

I assure you I felt the greatest compassion for him, so I said:

"Hear reason; I will at once do anything you like—leave the country; believe me, I did not know of your attachment."

"Presume not, Sir, to dictate to me," said he incoherently. "She only likes me—you have stolen her love away from me; the love which I valued beyond all things, and to retain which I would have sacrificed everything."

"I repeat that you are mistaken," said I, "and will repent this conduct some day; I have done nothing to deserve these vile reproaches. Miss Peyton is yours; I will go."

"Go! yes, you will go—to hell!" roared he. "You are adding insult to injury, Sir; you shatter the vase into a thousand fragments, and attempt by sticking the pieces together to have the same vase again, but you cannot—you cannot."

"Let me again assure you—"

"I want none of your assurances. You have damned me, Sir, soul and body; you have made me mad—a criminal; for I mean to have your life if I die for it."

With these words he made a movement toward me, and seized me with the grip of a giant.

I shall never forget the sensation, or the thoughts which at once crowded my mind. In a few seconds the scene of finding our bodies next day, of finding, perhaps, mine only, or perhaps his; the speculation as to how it all happened; the motives that would be attributed; the grief of his parents; that of my own relatives; poor Gertrude Peyton—all these thoughts and hundreds more passed through my head in a short space of time.

I saw that we were engaged in a struggle for life. In vain did I conjure poor Charley by all that was sacred, by our former friendship, by his parents' love, to desist from this horrible struggle. Out of breath, he replied, "I felt certain you would come to Draper's Drop to look for me, and sentimentalize over that wretched girl; and I awaited you. I heard you say, it shall never be—nor shall it!" and he gave me a twist that brought me close to the edge of the frightful precipice.

I was really a much more powerful man than poor Charley; but he was quite mad at this time, and he smelt very strongly of brandy; so that I saw that it was necessary to use my best efforts to prevent him from accomplishing the shocking act he had been contemplating. I knew quite well that I had done nothing worthy of death, or even reproach, except as to the dissimulation which we both had unnecessarily practiced; and I determined that, if I could help it, neither of us should perish. Moreover, I would have laid down my life for poor Charley in a good cause; and for his mother's sake, too, I would have saved him, had I been able. My object was to get him away from the cliff, and, if necessary, wrestle with him until morning, when assistance could have been procured. To run away did not then occur to me; and indeed, to have done so would have been hardly possible. But then came the painful thought, that the procuring assistance would necessarily involve statements and reports in which the names of the Soames, and the Peytons, and my own, would be mixed up. However, little time was allowed for thought. Soame never spoke another word in this world, after he had made the remark I have already mentioned to you.

He had got hold of my collar with both hands, and was making the most frantic efforts to pull me toward the edge of the cliff.

"Unhand me, you fool!" I exclaimed, now fully alive to my danger.

Not a word in reply, but redoubled attempts to effect his intention. I thought the devil was in him, for I never saw a face so horribly distorted with rage and madness as his was. I have often thought since what a remarkable sight that would have appeared to a spectator—two young men, who twelve hours since were firm friends, engaged in a struggle that would certainly terminate fatally to one or both; and at such a time and place too! It makes me shudder when I recall the events of that night.

With a desperate effort I threw him off, and he fell to the ground.

"Charley, my old friend," said I, "I implore you to desist! Remember—"

But before I could finish the sentence, he was on his feet, and made a furious rush at me. I stepped out of the way, nimbly moving toward the copse, and—Heavens! it is almost too horrible to repeat!—poor Charley went over the precipice. I quickly approached the brink, and heard the thuds of his poor body against the rocks on its way to the bottom. He gave one groan, and no more.

I stood for several minutes like a person stunned. What a position was mine for a man to be in! What a statement to make to Mr. Soame and his wife! But should I make it? Was not my own life in peril? All the circumstances seemed against me. Miss Peyton would see in poor Charley's horrible fate the murder of my rival. No, I would keep the secret. So I went homeward: but with what thoughts! I pictured poor Charley, my dear old friend, lying at the foot of that awful precipice, bleeding and dead, and I copiously shed tears of intense anguish.

I went down to the shore and bathed my face; and the reflection that I was really guiltless of blood—in fact, guiltless of everything as regards poor Charley—shed a ray of light over the dismal gloom then pervading my soul.

I soon reached Mr. Soame's, and announced that I was unable to find Charley. Poor Lady Geraldine! I shall never forget the look she gave me that night on hearing this statement. I can see her now, poor thing; she was very much excited, but she little thought what the real state of the case was. Mr. Soame was sanguine, and thought Charley had gone to dinner with the Peytons. Lady Geraldine begged me to go out again. I did so, and I affected to give notice of the circumstance of Charley's absence to persons in the place. I need not go into minute particulars; suffice it to say that search was made on the morrow, and poor Charley Soame's body was found in the afternoon at the bottom of Draper's Drop, horribly battered and disfigured. When the remains were brought home, the sight of the corpse of her darling son was too much for poor Lady Geraldine. On beholding it she gave a heartrending shriek, and swooned: her reason never returned, and she died calmly and quietly two months after, having been raving mad in the interval. Poor Mr. Soame shortly after left England, and died somewhere in the south of Italy.

I returned to London after poor Charley's funeral, an entirely altered man. I felt that I should never be happy again in this world; nor shall I. Although I was a perfectly innocent actor in the terrible little drama I have described to you, I felt that I had been guilty of folly in not being more frank and candid with Charley concerning Miss Peyton. It seemed to me then, and it seems now, that the fact of his lacking candor with me was no excuse for my own behavior; but Charley has long since known how innocent I was of any attempt to supplant him in Miss Peyton's affections. But you will ask me, what has become of the lady? As I told you, I returned to town after the sad events I have narrated. I came here, and applied myself to my profession, striving by employment to forget, if possible, the shocking occurrences, the remembrance of which, even now, hangs like a pall over me. I had seen Miss Peyton after poor Charley's funeral, but had not entered into particulars concerning his death; nor, of course, had I said anything about myself to her. She was deeply shocked at her lover's fate, on learning which event she acknowledged their attachment.

A year after this, I saw in the papers an announcement of Col. Peyton's decease, and wrote to Gertrude to condole with her on her loss. The sentiment of love I had felt for her never again found expression from me. I could not have married her; and she, I apprehend, felt also that, out of respect to poor Charley's memory, we could never be, at most, more than friends.

I was sitting at work one dreary afternoon in November, in the year following my friend's death; the lamps had just been lighted, and I was thinking of running off to get my dinner—for I dined out then—when Wright, a young man at that time, came in and announced a lady. Contrary to my usual practice, I directed her to be shown in, whereupon a tall figure, arrayed in deep mourning, entered my room; and on a thick vail being raised, there I beheld the beautiful features of Gertrude Peyton, more lovely than ever. To make the matter short, she had called, she said, on her way to Paris, to wish me good-by for good; she was going to ultimately take the black vail at the Carmelite convent there, as Sœur Marie. My heart was full, but I offered no remonstrance to this step; I said nothing, beyond expressing a hope that she might find happiness. "There is one thing I should like to communicate to you before you go, Miss Peyton," said I; and I told her the truth about poor Charley. "And now will you tell me something?" said I. "Tell me why you and Charles Soame made such a secret of your engagement?"

"Well, the fact was," she said—"and I am above such trifles now, thank God!—you know my father was a poor man; consequently had little to give me, and I had no great expectations. It was the express wish of Mr. Soame, nay, the dream of his life, for his son to marry a rich woman of the highest family, in order that some day he might rise to something beyond plain Mr. Soame. This being the case, I was clearly not the woman he would have chosen for his son. I acted very improperly, Mr. Molyneux; I was anxious for wealth and position, so accepted poor Charles Soame's attention while my heart was another's." "But," she continued, "all is past and gone, and it only remains for us to made amends for past folly by present and future good behavior. I have embraced the Romish faith, and hope to find that comfort which its communion, I think, affords beyond that of other religions. Farewell, Mr. Molyneux; you will sometimes think of Sœur Marie, at the Carmelite convent in Paris."

I grasped her hand, and she permitted me to kiss her forehead, and I wished her a real blessing. "Could I see her off?" "No; she had an attendant with her." One more farewell, and she was gone.

You will scarcely believe it; but I cried like a child when she had gone. The idea of that lovable, beautiful creation of the Almighty's, that exquisite woman of high mind and intellect, being immured in a convent in Paris, was maddening. I rose, and determined to break through all my resolves, to follow her, to renew my declaration of love to her, to induce her to forget the past, to forget it myself. I made for the door; but the room seemed to go round and up and down with me. I remembered no more until I came to my senses and found myself in bed. Nature had been tried too much; I had had a severe illness. I soon recovered, however; and after a few weeks in the country, returned to London and to work.

Ten years after Miss Peyton's visit to me, I was in Paris during the long vacation, and I attended the early morning service at the chapel of the Carmelite convent. The singing of the nuns was exquisite and affecting, and above all those sweet sounds which came through the prison-like grating, from the invisible choir within, there was one voice which did especially strike my ear, and which seemed familiar to me. You will smile, perhaps, but I have always believed it to have been Gertrude Peyton's. Before leaving, I inquired of the officiating priest, after the service, whether they had a Sœur Marie there. "She was there." "A young English lady?" "Yes." "Tall and fair?" "The very same." "Was she well?" "Quite well." "Was she happy?" "The brides of Christ were always happy." Such were my questions and answers.

"Poor Gertrude!" murmured I, on leaving. "Victim of a system, the most monstrous and abominable that fiends have devised for the torture and degradation of humanity!"

A year ago, I was in Paris, and I attended the service of the Carmelite convent. I afterward put the same question to the officiating priest as I had twenty-four years before, and received the same answers as I did then.

It is thirty-five years ago since the eventful evening of my meeting Gertrude Peyton at the Soames', and the words of old Lord Hedingham to me—"I don't suppose you will ever forget this evening"—still ring in my years. We are both now going down the hill of life; she has lived a nun, I almost a hermit; but I never could see that my troubles were wholly owing to myself.

Miss Peyton was fickle; she wanted, as she herself confessed, to secure the position poor Charley Soame could have given her, but she loved me. We all practiced deceit, and you have seen what it produced.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

An Original Name.—Sam Alive Oh! at first sight, would hardly strike one as a Christian name or names. But I once believed that I had baptized an infant by this name, peculiar as it looks in print. In a Warwickshire village, where I was the curate for many years, there was a charitable custom among the ladies of lending bags of linen and other necessaries to the sick poor. When the bag was returned, after an addition to the family circle, the benevolent lady was requested to "pick" a name for the little stranger. This was considered the proper compliment to pay on all such occasions. One Sunday afternoon a fine infant was brought to me at the font. The sponsors were the father, a collier, a friend of like calling, and the baby's mother. All went on smoothly till I said to the godfathers and godmother, "Name this child." With hearty voice all three shouted out, "Sam Alive Oh!" To make sure, I repeated my question, with like result. The name was not inappropriate to the bouncing boy I held kicking and struggling in my arms. I had, however, some difficulty in preserving a proper and decorous gravity; but controlled my rising smile, and duly christened the little fellow "Sam Alive Oh." The registering puzzled me, and I asked who it was who had chosen the name. The godfather, being well nudged on the arm by both parents, at last spoke out boldly, "Miss B——, Sir, picked the name." My own daughter call a baby by such a name! I was now more puzzled than before. On my return home I asked for an explanation. "Oh, papa," said my daughter, "I can easily account for the mistake you have made. When Mrs. L—— was ill I read a little book called *Ivo and Verena* to her, and then as Ivo was a character that charmed us both, we agreed to have the baby christened after him. The father's name, Samuel—which they pronounce Sam'l—has been added to our former choice; and now you see why you have christened poor baby 'Sam Alive Oh!'"—*Once a Week.*

Russian Feeling Toward Germany.—We have said that the Slave hates the German—with a mortal hate. It is "the war of a thousand years" between the races. Not only in the Moscow *Gazette*, the organ of Katkoff, do the proofs occur. In the *Golos*, the organ of Gen. Count Miljutin, the Russian Minister of War, there is the following passage in a leading article of the middle of February last, "when," as the *Allgemeine Zeitung* complains, "the fall of Paris was already foreseen, and prudence ought to have counseled Russia to assume a friendly attitude toward the conqueror!" These are the words of the *Golos*. "A war with Spaniards, French, Italian or English even, can never be thoroughly and heartily popular with the Slaves. It is a different thing against Turks and Germans; against the latter still more than against the former. Against French, English, and others, Slaves carry on war while the war lasts; but against the Germans and Turks the war is tireless and endless along the whole line of contact of the races, entirely independent of what political relations the respective Governments may happen to bear to one another." The Germans are beginning to say that they have a new France to deal with in the Empire of the Czars. "Russia's occupation of the position which France after 1866 occupied toward Prussia is already," writes the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, "an accomplished fact." Probably it would be more accurate to describe the actual situation somewhat differently. It seems, in fact, as if it were Germany that was now playing the part of France, while Russia is the Prussia of before the Franco-Prussian war. It is Russia now, like the Prussia of time past, that has an idea to develop, a mission to fulfill, an ambition to satisfy. The idea is Panslavism, the mission is the unification of the Slave nationalities, the ambition will only be satisfied when the unification has been brought about by the arm, and in the interest of "the head stock of the Slaves." It is a question of life or death for Germany to prevent the realization of the Russian scheme. Already from Russian Poland, as from a bastion, the forces of the Czar threaten the fatherland. It would never do to have the wedge driven still further home to the very heart of Germany. It would never do to have the standards of Muscovite advanced to within three days' march of Berlin. It is true that the acquisition of the Polish territories of Prussia, with their coveted sea-port of Dantzig, forms but a portion of the Russian project. The portion is sufficiently disagreeable. Germany, which has just torn Alsace from France in virtue of an indefeasible nationality, must now face the danger of having her own principles of annexation turned against herself. Count Von Moltke pointed out "the necessity" of erecting a bulwark against France. And the journal of the Russian Minister War declares that the triumph of Pan-Germanism must awaken "the instinct of self-preservation in the bosom of every Russian." It is the irony of fate.—*From "Panslavism and Panteutonism," by F. H. O'Donnell, in the Dark Blue Magazine.*

A Singular Georgian Custom.—But perhaps one of the most singular customs of this beautiful and brave race is the blessing of the waters, which takes place in January. Alexandre Dumas witnessed this once in his journey through the country. Snow having fallen on the mountains, whose distant peaks gleamed white against the sky, the air was chilly; yet all who descended to the Koura River were dressed in Summer clothing. To make the contrast more striking, the river bore through its green banks cakes of ice which it had brought, from the cold heights of the central region.

About 200 fanatics had assembled to throw themselves into the stream, and take a bath which they believed would wash away their sins. Several battalions of Russian troops, in bright uniform, lined the gravelly shore, while two batteries of artillery crowned the bank, ready to fire a salvo the moment of the benediction. A grand tent of blue cloth was erected on the shore, and a plank run out over and just above the stream. The entire clergy, with the archbishop at their head, all clothed in dazzling costumes, were grouped on either side on the bank. A multitude of spectators covered the balconies and terraces, the gay and variegated colors of the dresses giving to the human mass the appearance of a vast mosaic, while the town, from its amphitheatre of hills in the background, looked quietly down on the strange yet magnificent spectacle. The archbishop and clergy at length slowly advanced to the central tent. Immediately the poor sinners took off their clothing—the bell struck twelve, when the cannon thundered forth their salute—the battalions fired a rolling volley, the trumpets blared, and the military band struck up a stirring air. The Archbishop then advanced to the brink and dipped the double cross in the water. This was the signal to the stripped sinners to plunge in, and one after another they sank in the icy flood. Some could not stand the cold, and with chattering teeth paddled back speedily as possible to the shore; but the greater part, considering this sinful, took a regular bath. This was all. The shivering wretches at length crawled out one after another, the crowd slowly dispersed, and the ceremony was over. There seems no reason why midwinter should be chosen for it, except that the colder the water the greater the expiation.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Good Manners.—This is a grace of which I think American women are becoming very careless. They are so beautiful as a race, so accustomed to conquest, that perhaps they are getting to believe that Pope's line,

> "Look in her face and you forget them all,"

applies to manners; but a beautiful woman without good manners is a flower without fragrance. She is worse—she becomes a positive nuisance, presuming on her beauty and abusing one of God's great gifts. You must look at her, but you look to regret, to disapprove, instead of being chained for life to "sweet looks married to graceful action," you grow to despise and hate her.

In a country like ours we must expect to find a frequent coupling of ignorance with wealth, of official station with awkwardness, of high social position with bad manners—combinations more rarely remarked in the older and more settled states of the world. Kings and queens must be decently well bred and well educated. They cannot help knowing the proper way to eat a dinner, they cannot help observing the proprieties of dress and etiquette, and the people immediately about them must follow their example. No such necessity exists here. We may have a Governor or a Mayor who is entirely untrammeled by the laws of grammar and of spelling, who uses his own sweet will in regard to his knife and fork, and who is still the proper person to receive the representative of a foreign Power. In our cities how sickening is it to see the potentiality of some vulgar rich man who can "buy the crowd" in more senses than one!—how mournful to note the absence of good manners in some of our prominent literary and religious celebrities!—men whom you hesitate to ask to your house, although their talents are exercising so much influence on the world, and their names are on everybody's lips.

The trouble lies in a deficiency of respect, a lack of training, an absence of something to look up to. The best bred men in America are the officers of the regular army and navy. They have been taught to look up, to reverence authority and to be respectful. It never leaves them: they become the most dignified and the most simple men in the community.

When women reach a larger grasp of the subject, and observe this great rule, that "the possession of power is better than the show of it," they will have advanced far beyond their present status. The end and aim of the weak and the uncertain is to appear strong and well posed at whatever cost. It has apparently struck some women in the society of our new country, which must be on a shifting scale, that they appear to stand well by being disagreeable—that an air of hauteur and rudeness is becoming and aristocratic. It is the mistake of ignorance, and would soon be cured by a careful study of the best models in Europe.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Ancient Artillery.—It is curious that the dates of the two great discoveries of modern times—printing and gunpowder—should be both involved in uncertainty, as well as the names of their respective discoverers. To Bartholdus Schwartz is popularly ascribed the discovery of gunpowder in the year 1320, though Roger Bacon, in his *Magnum Opus*, in 1270, mentions its ingredients, and how it might be used for propelling projectiles; while he acquired his information from a manuscript of Marcus Græcus, the date of which is unknown, being somewhat vaguely ascribed to some time between the ninth and twelfth centuries. Indeed, gunpowder is supposed to have been known at a very much earlier date, some writers even stating that it was in use among the Eastern nations as far back as 355 years before Christ. Some authors, again, would connect gunpowder with Greek fire, which has been known in the East from time immemorial, and which is said to have been introduced into Europe in 673, at the siege of Constantinople, and that it was not till the mixture of its ingredients was better known that it was used for propelling projectiles. When it was first used in Europe for that purpose is likewise uncertain. To the Moors in Spain is generally ascribed the introduction of artillery into Europe. According to Conde, it was used by them at the siege of Saragossa, in 1118—150 years before Roger Bacon's reputed discovery. In 1306-1308, Gibraltar was lost to the Moors through the artillery of the besiegers; and when Alphonso XI. of Castile, in 1343, besieged the town of Algesiras, the Moorish garrison threw "thunderbolts" among their enemies from long mortars or troughs of iron. Jean Villani states that the English had guns at the battle of Crecy in 1346, but this is not confirmed by Froissart or other historians of the battle; while John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, in his account of Edward III.'s first expedition against the Scots in 1327, mentions that with the royal army were "crakys of war," which are supposed to have been cannon. However doubtful may be the date of their first introduction into Europe, it is certain that they had not come generally into use as instruments of warfare till the latter part of the fourteenth century, which may account for the statement of some authors, that guns were first used by the Venetians against the Genoese in 1378.

As may be supposed, they were at first of very rough construction, and were called bombards, from the word *bombus*, indicative of the noise made in their discharge. They were made either of hammered iron, or iron bars soldered and welded together and strengthened with iron hoops; or sometimes of iron and copper plates, with lead run between them, and covered with wood or hides. They were wider at the mouth than at the chamber, and were mostly of ponderous size and of very great length.

The balls were of stone, and, as Froissart says, were often of "immense weight." Those fired by the famous brass cannon of Mohammed II., used at the siege of Constantinople in 1453, weighed six hundred pounds. Though the walls of a town or fortress were then not built to resist artillery, yet the effects of these great masses hurled against them were not so great as might be supposed. The unwieldy size of the guns made them difficult to work, and their weight rendered them almost immovable. It was not till the latter part of the fifteenth century that the old bombards were replaced by brass guns of a somewhat lighter description, and the stone changed for metal balls. The French and Germans—the former especially—excelled in their ordnance, both in its construction and improvement, and in the working of the pieces. To Charles VIII. of France belongs the credit of the first organized system of artillery. On his expedition to Naples in 1494, he had a train of ordnance consisting of bronze cannon of about eight feet in length and many smaller pieces. They were drawn by horses, and from their lightness were easily transported from place to place.

Bombs came from Germany, but at what date is uncertain. According to one author—Valturinus—they were invented about 1538; while Strada says that they were first used in 1588, at the siege of Vakterdonc, in Guelders, and were invented by an inhabitant of Venlo, a maker of fireworks. When the first trial of them was made at Venlo, a shell burst through a house, and so effectually set it on fire that the conflagration was not extinguished until after two-thirds of the town had been burnt.

The howitzer—a smaller kind of mortar mounted on a carriage—also came from Germany in 1593 or 1594. That which distinguishes it from a mortar is, that the trunnions, or knobs, by which it is fastened to the stand, are in the middle, while those of the mortar are at the end.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Scotch Whisky.—The name whisky is derived from the Gaelic *uisge*, water; and whisky is sometimes called *uisgebeatha*—that is, usquebaugh, or water of life, or *aqua vitæ*. It is a spirit made from grain, buckwheat, potatoes, or even turnips; but the prime whisky is made from barley after it has been malted. Whisky is essentially a Scottish drink, and nearly half the whisky manufactured in the British Islands is produced north of the Tweed. In 1869, the number of gallons of proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom was, in round numbers, close on 27,000,000, of which 13,567,794 gallons were made in Scotland. The number of distilleries that year was 110 in Scotland, 20 in Ireland, 8 in England.

The superiority of Scotland in the manufacture of whisky is of comparatively recent date, and does not go back much more than a century. In 1505 the exclusive privilege of making and selling "aquavite" was granted by act of Parliament to the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, who conjoined the somewhat incongruous functions of surgeons and barbers. This act was renewed several times, and a breach of the privilege was punished in 1641, at which period the making of whisky would seem to have been really monopolized by the medical fraternity, though the selling was less rigidly restricted. In 1688, the drink of the common people was ale, sometimes a very weak kind of it called "mum;" but the gentry had in addition brandy, to which was sometimes added sugar and also a thin-bodied claret, which sold at tenpence a quart. After the Revolution, and on the 11th of April, 1690, the town treasurer of Edinburgh was ordered to furnish fourteen hogsheads of *aqua vitæ* for the use of the public, at the rate of $32 for each hogshead;" and this all went to Glasgow, but whether to help at some jubilation connected with the Revolution, or for some other purpose, does not appear. In 1704, good French wine was sold in Edinburgh at twenty-pence a bottle and Burgundy at tenpence a quart, and at this time whisky seems to have been little used as a beverage. Till the eighteenth century was far advanced, the oaten cake and salt meat of the Scottish middle class were washed down with strong ale, and a nip of brandy on great occasions, with still more rarely claret punch or Maderia; and it was near the close of the century before whisky was a common drink where it is now so highly relished.

In 1743, a license duty of one pound was imposed for the first time on all "retailers of spirits," and the number was then 828, a less number than exists now in Edinburgh alone. In 1847, there were only 625 licensed houses in Scotland, nor was there any great increase for many years afterward. Burns sings of "Scotch drink" as consisting indifferently of ale or whisky:

Whether through wimplin' worms thou jink,
Or, richly brown, ream o'er the brink
In glorious faem.

Previous to 1750, the duty on whisky varied from 6d. to 1s 3d. a gallon; and the whole ascertained consumption in Scotland was only to 60,000 gallons. In 1770, there were 80,000 gallons consumed; and ten years afterward, the consumption was 194,242 gallons. Till the close of the century, it did not reach 1,000,000 gallons; but there was a gradual increase, which was very rapid, after 1820, when the duty was lowered. In 1869, the number of gallons on which duty was paid in Scotland was over seven millions.—*Chambers's Journal.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF PASTA.

In the course of the opera season of 1826, PASTA, the greatest operatic *tragédienne* of her day, came under my notice. She had returned to London two years previously with a reputation largely increased since 1817, when she made her first appearance on any stage at the King's Theatre, in company with Mmes. FODOR and CAMPORESE. So little, however, was then thought of her talent, that, if not condemned, she was at least neglected, and suffered to depart at the end of the season without having met with the slightest encouragement. PASTA was not a person, however, to give way before disappointment. She understood what her deficiencies really were, and determined to master them. She therefore retired to Italy, and devoted herself unremittingly to study and the improvement of her voice. She knew that the means of greatness were within her reach, and she determined to become great. Originally her voice is said to have been coarse in its tone, limited in its compass, and probably untractable with respect to execution. If this were so, the greater praise was due to her judgment, perseverance, and industry, by which means she increased the compass of a *mezzo-soprano* organ, so as to sing from A on the bass staff to C or D in alt—about eighteen notes. These upper notes, though taken with comparative ease, were sometimes a trifle crude, and not unfrequently, especially in rapid passages, false in intonation. The lower notes were positively harsh, and what the French designated as "vailed."

The execution of passages and ornaments *sotto voce* was the best part of PASTA's vocalization, while the good taste she displayed in adhering to a comparative simplicity of style obtained for her general approbation. Had she been, however, by many degrees a worse singer than she was, even that defect would have been tolerated, on account of the magnificence of her histrionic talent. PASTA was, to all intents and purposes, the SIDDONS of the Italian-opera stage. She could awe her audience by the grandeur of her declamation, by the intensity of the passion she imparted to every character she assumed, and by the majesty of her deportment, notwithstanding, as to personal appearance, she was short in stature, and inclined to *embonpoint.* Her *recitativo parlante* was the most perfect I have ever heard, every word being as distinctly enunciated as if it had been actually spoken. The characters in which I most distinctly remember her were *Desdemona,* in ROSSINI's "Otello;" *Tancredi,* in that composer's opera of the same title; *Romeo,* by ZINGARELLI; *Norma,* by BELLINI; *Semiramide,* by ROSSINI; and, although last by no means least, *Medea,* by MEYER. The last time I ever witnessed her performance was at His Majesty's Theatre, on Easter Tuesday, 1833, when she sang the *Norma* of BELLINI's always popular opera. A more grand performance than this it would be wholly impossible ever to witness. Great as GRISI was in this character, and extensive as was her *répertoire,* she was not to be compared for a moment with her gifted predecessor, from whom alone, it may in truth be said, she copied most of those excellencies which caused her to be pre-eminent in her profession. On the occasion to which I refer, PASTA's voice was all but gone. So defective, indeed, was her intonation, that in the celebrated duet, "Deh! con te," she had gradually got down a whole tone, to which the stringed-instrument players cleverly accommodated themselves; while those who had to deal with the wind instrumentation gave up playing altogether, as a hopeless affair. Expecting the whole thing to come to grief, I listened in agony for the result which might be expected when she had finished her line. When she had so done, the band altogether ceased to play; but then Mme. DE MERIC—who undertook the part of *Adalgisa,* and of whom I shall have by and by to speak—manifested on the instant how clever and well-instructed a musician she was by taking up her line in such perfect tune that it could only be compared to the clearness of a bell. No similar *contretemps* afterward happened, although PASTA's tone still continued to ebb and flow to the end of the opera. Yet, in spite of this deficiency, her acting so covered it that I would willingly undergo the same torture again were it possible. On her reappearance in 1824, GARCIA played *Otello* to her *Desdemona.* ROSSINI had written this opera specially for that great tenor; but the lady carried away the palm; for not only were the great tenor's powers failing, but he was ill at ease on finding himself of merely secondary consideration with the audience, who were evidently, on account of her previous *fiasco,* unprepared to be captivated by the vigor and truth of her representation, the success of which was accomplished without the aid of artifice or misplaced execution.

After the performance of the "Lucrezia Borgia" for her benefit in 1833, PASTA retired, and appeared no more in London till some years later, when she was unwise enough to accept an invitation to sing at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, the only effect of which was to inform those, professionals and amateurs, who then heard her for the first and last time whence GRISI derived that instruction which made her—as from the first she desired to be—the legitimate successor of her accomplished predecessor.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

BRITISH MUSEUM READERS.—The readers are a very singular and motley class. And here it is that some reform is wanting. A great deal of the time and trouble of the staff is taken up with supplying the wants of young boys and girls and general idlers, who come to read novels and poetry, and take up the places of others who have real business. It cannot be supposed that the nation meant to pay for books and attendants merely to wait upon this useless class. A reform in the way of classification would be useful, the putting these drones in a department of their own, and with one attendant only to wait on them all. Every book ought to be procured within ten minutes, and by a system of speaking tubes and small lifts the matter could be much simplified. The Museum would run fewer risks from the abstraction of books, by limiting the number of readers. There are many traditions in the Museum of these robbers, some of whom are always suspected, but to whom the matter could never be brought home; while there was a "gentleman" who was not suspected, but was at last discovered. A Museum book is fortunately very unmarketable, it is so stamped all over; and if a volume had two hundred illustrations, every one would bear this mark. To all libraries come people with a mania for cutting out prints, and at this one, on a stand made purposely, are exhibited two maimed and defaced books, thirty or forty leaves torn out, with an inscription explaining how they were placed there as a warning, &c. This exhibition is a little undignified, and it seems quite purposeless. The evil-doers would only chuckle at it, while the well-conducted have no need of such reminders. The *habitués* are a curious class. Some, as we have seen, are mere idlers, who come to read story-books in a comfortable room, but the true bookworm is found here in perfection. There is the shabby man who has read himself blind over old Latin and French books, and who, at this moment, has his face bent to the table over a tiny duodecimo, the print being about an inch from his eye. Here is the moldy old antiquary, very dirty, with metal spectacles, delving and grubbing in a very pit of books with bleared eyes, wrinkled cheeks, and toothless gums, and yet he will work on till he tumbles into the grave. A familiar figure is that of the tall Don Quixote-looking man, who wears jack-boots and a black serge "soutane," or gown. He has a table to himself, covered with little vellum-bound books in all languages, and with notes and little manuscript books, all in the neatest penmanship. Here is a dapper man, with a sale catalogue and pencil, who is comparing books he is about to purchase with the copies in this national museum. Here are men copying old music, sketching from the print-books, tracing maps, handwriting, what not. But what strikes us especially is the diligent book-manufacture going on, proofs being corrected and manuscript set in order on every side. Not less characteristic are the ladies; and here we shall find in perfection the strong-minded woman, with spectacles and curls, and a determined bearing. There are also many nice-looking girls, who go fluttering about fearlessly, fetching their own books. They are fond of coming and working in company with a husband or sweetheart, when a deal of whispering and comparing notes goes on. But, considering that there are often 500 or 600 people in the room, the behavior of every one concerned is wonderful for propriety, and the room is, for the most part, as quiet and orderly as if it were a church.—*All the Year Round.*

MALIBRAN'S FIRST EFFORTS.—In 1825, MARIE FELICITE GARCIE, elder daughter of GARCIE, made her *début* as *Rosina* in ROSSINI's "Il Barbiere," and exhibited "a degree of talent and of stage-tact rarely witnessed in so young a *débutante;* for her age did not exceed seventeen. Her voice was a contralto, and managed with great taste." Her father, the most stern and severe of masters toward all his other pupils, was really cruel toward his own child. He had the perception which prognosticated her future greatness, and he spared no pains to prepare her for that career, which was the most distinguished above every other prima donna of her time. The young MARIE was but fifteen years of age when her studies, under the tuition of her obdurate father, commenced in good earnest; and but for her inheritance of a considerable portion of his temper and spirit, she must have broken down under the fear his violence produced in each of his children. Often has MARIE MALIBRAN—by which name she was best known—told me that at times she was almost driven to fly from her father's house, and take any employment she could meet with, to escape the terrible infliction of his lessons. Yet, in spite of all she had to endure, she resolved to bear up, and so to persevere that eventually she would do more than he expected of her. It was not till after two years' incessant study that GARCIA would permit his promising daughter to be heard even by his private friends, and in all probability he would have delayed her debut for at least another year, had not an unexpected circumstance arisen, which offered a chance for the establishment of her position that was not to be overlooked. PASTA having become indisposed, the manager of the King's Theatre was at his wits' end how to supply her place, when GARCIA, his interest prompting him to manifest an unwonted generosity, offered his daughter as the leading *prima donna's* substitute. She was well acquainted with all the "numbers" of the score in which *Rosina* had to take part, but she was wholly unacquainted with the recitatives. Two days under her father's direction sufficed to make her perfect in these; and on the 7th of June, 1825, she "made a hit," which enabled her father to demand and insist upon a salary of £500 for the remainder of the season. On the production of MEYERBEER's "Il Croccato in Egitto" for VELUTI, she reappeared in the part of *Felicia,* and so improved her primary success, that engagements were accepted for her at the Manchester, York and Liverpool festivals. Here, however, her reception was much less warm and complimentary. Wearied with incessant study—for GARCIA, notwithstanding her appearance in public, did not permit a minute of her time to be given to recreation—and from the excitement of her operatic progress, her health began so to fail, that it was impossible for her to bear the wear of traveling from place to place—there were no railroads then—and singing night after night, without breaking down. The consequence of this was, that she was said to have "failed"—in singing "Una voce," the *aria d' intrata* of *Rosina* in "Il Barbiere," at York—"from attempting more than the song or her powers would allow," although "she sang the *rondo* excellently," while her version of "Rejoice Greatly," in the "Messiah," was so complete a failure that the English singers not only felt but expressed the injustice done them by the enormous sum given to this young, unformed and incompetent prima donna—however clever—which she certainly was—she might be upon the Italian stage.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

CONVERSATION WITH SWINBURNE.—"I read WALT WHITMAN a great deal," said SWINBURNE; "I have every edition of his books that has been published. He is one of the greatest geniuses of our time. That VICTOR HUGO is the greatest living poet, there can be no manner of doubt, and I am almost inclined to think that WALT WHITMAN holds the second place." Very much the same thing he had asserted in the *Fortnightly* article upon ROSSETTI (May, 1870), only there it was not said, but broadly hinted, that to ROSSETTI belonged the disputed second place. We could not help having a sly suspicion that this post of the viceroy of poetry was a very unsettled appointment in our young poet's mind, and conferred in a generous haste upon the favorite of the moment. But as to his enthusiastic admiration of WALT WHITMAN there could be no doubt, although that admiration was by no means wholesale.

"The most beautiful poems in all his books," said SWINBURNE, "are the 'Word Out of the Sea,' and the poem on the funeral of LINCOLN. I confess I cannot see the poetry in his long catalogues of names and things."

"But his defenders say that these long catalogues are absolute beauties and not faults, are evidences of his affluence, profusion, teeming richness; that they show the variety and multitudinousness of his knowledge, the scope of his vision and sympathy, and enhance and enforce his doctrine. Also they assert that these are fortified by the precedents in other great poets—HOMER with his catalogue of ships, JUVENAL with his catalogue of the gods, EZEKIEL with his catalogue of measurements, VIRGIL with his catalogue of the warriors, &c."

"Yes, but are these any more poetry because they are found in *Homer, Virgil,* and the rest? I confess I cannot see it," said SWINBURNE; "to me, beauty is an essential and indispensable element of poetry."

"But one of these defenders, whom we both have the pleasure of knowing, would say that the beautiful things were the least things in WALT WHITMAN, only the confectionery, and so on."

"I don't like the catalogues, nevertheless," persisted SWINBURNE; "and as for the catalogue of ships in *Homer,* who ever reads it? It is always skipped, and so are all the others. Still I admire and love WALT WHITMAN, and have dedicated my new book to him. I am going to copy the ode and send it out, for I want him to have it before the book appears."—*The Galaxy.*

MR. FRITH AND HIS PICTURES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—The middle of the nineteenth century has made him in his own image and likeness, and he has returned the compliment: hence his pictures. By its works shall you know it; and these are the artistic works of the middle of the nineteenth century. An artist can produce only according to his lights, and Mr. FRITH has painted in the full contemporaneous light. Other equally well-known living men paint a little by the aid of modern daylight, but for the most part shut it out, and getting themselves mediæval or later lanterns—sometimes one, sometimes the other—trust to that dim artificial aid to protect them against the glare which, and no wonder, is distasteful to them. Mr. FRITH, with stronger but less sensitive nerves, is not frightened by the glare at all, and, in search of the beautiful, goes down to Margate Beach, the King's Cross Railway Station, or a cosmopolitan hell, and comes back exclaiming "Eureka!"—"I have found it!" The discovery would certainly be wonderful had it really been made. But has it? We opine not. We repeat it, Mr. FRITH is evidently a man of rare gifts, a strong man putting forth his strength, but a man whose gifts and strength, thanks to the time in which he lives, are almost wholly thrown away, as far as art is concerned. They are being exercised mischievously. We do not mean that he could do anything better with them, as far as production is concerned; but he could, at any rate, avoid preaching unsound and untrue doctrine by them. As it is, his pictures testify to the world in the following terms; "This is the sort of thing to do. If you can do it well, as I can, all the better for you; but at any rate, try. This is the way out. The days of high art have forever passed away. There are no longer amorous demigods, Proteus rising from the sea, terrible kings, virgins sacrificed to superstition, saints and martyrs, romance and wonderland. We live in the days of policemen, first-class carriages, bathing-machines, and the roulette-table. That is your ground. Throw the sublime and lofty to the dogs. Go to Homburg, and return inspired." That is, practically, Mr. Frith's sermon; and, to our thinking, it is damnable heresy. Better, say we, cling to the first principles and teachings of your art, and cut your age dead, if the two cannot be reconciled. Be faithful and be humble. Imitate what is right, if you cannot originate what is right. But, at all costs, do not originate what is wrong. It is your misfortune to have been born in an age which offers you no assistance as an artist; but it will be your fault if you accept the assistance it offers us to do that which no artist ever should do. We cannot but suspect that when Mr. FRITH painted "Margate Sands" he felt some qualms of conscience. He must have felt he was playing false to his calling. Since then, we dare say, he has got "subdued to what he works in," and entertains no doubt that if the "Salon d'Or, Homburg," is not a work of art, it can only be because he has not painted it properly. This is what it ends in. This is the final penalty of cardinal error. What Mr. FRITH may finish by putting his talents to, we tremble to think. Let us look at No. 435, "The Shore at Limehouse;" or, still worse, "The Cattle Market at Norwich," and shudder at the abyss to which a course of impenitent and unadulterated Realism, with no discrimination in the choice of subjects, may lead the human eye and hand divine. We reiterate all we have said of his transparent ability. None the less, however, do we consider that, thanks to the choice of subject, "Margate Sands," and "The Salon d'Or, Homburg," are simply execrable; that "The Railway Station," a marvel of technical knowledge and skill, ought never to have been painted, and is of no more profit to any human being that sees it than the trick of a juggler; and that "The Derby Day" is just on the border-land of right and wrong, and—despite the aid given by breezy downs and a certain picturesqueness not wholly foreign to a crowd on a race-course seen *de loin*—too near the latter not to have merited rejection when it presented itself. For easy is the descent to Avernus. But have we really reached the bottom in the Homburg hell? If we have, then let Mr. FRITH imitate the diver, and, striking the ground with his foot, emerge once more to the surface of the smiling waters.—*Temple Bar.*

THE KALMUCKS AND NOGAY TARTARS.—In traversing Caucasus from north to south, the traveler, after leaving the Cossack country, strikes the vast arid plains called steppes, over which roam those strange people, the Kalmucks and Nogay Tartars. The religion of the former is a sort of alteration from Buddhism. Their ragged tents, scattered over that part of this desolate region which they appropriate to themselves, are estimated to contain 15,000 families. In 1771, unable to endure the vexations of Russia, they, like the children of Israel in Egypt, moved off in a solid mass into Asia—2,500,000 of them—a sufficient answer to those who doubt the Biblical account of the number Moses took with him.

Like flying camps, these villages of tents move from place to place as the impulse seizes the owners. As the traveler comes upon one of these vast camps at mid-day, no signs of life meet him. All is silent and moveless on the desolate burning plain on which they are pitched. The men are away, pillaging from neighbors not of their own race, while the women and children hide themselves in their ragged tents from the rays of the sun. The interiors of these tents present an indescribable medley of trunks, valises, chests, saddles and bridles, and old clothes, piled in a confused heap together—spoils which the men have gathered in their forays. The fireplace alone shows that it is the habitation of a family. This, in Winter, serves the double purpose of cooking, and a place for the children to sleep in, who roll themselves up in the warm ashes to protect themselves from the cold. These, even up to ten years of age, go almost entirely naked in the Summer time, for the heat in these desert plains is then intense. In the Winter, when the cold wind sweeps unchecked over them, all huddle together in their ragged tents, which often for days are blotted out by the snow-drifts that cover them.

Clad in a dirty shirt, with bagging pantaloons, red morocco boots, and woolen cap encircled by a huge band of sheepskin with the wool on, the Kalmuck presents a singular appearance. He has a debased countenance, high cheek bones, and long disheveled hair. Though small in stature, this child of the desert is strongly built, and tough as iron. Theft is regarded as the proper business of life, and is practiced with an adroitness hardly conceivable. He will take away a simple peasant's animal right before his eyes. Theft he impresses on his child as a religious duty, and how to succeed in this, his only proper occupation, is the sole education he gives him.

The Nogays, or Nogais, divide with the Kalmucks these vast steppes. They are a Turkish race, peaceable in their habits, and tillers of the soil. In other respects they resemble the Kalmucks in their manner and mode of life. Burned by the rays of the sun in Summer, and swept by the biting winds and long, frightful snow-storms in Winter, they lead a miserable, suffering existence. Between 1856 and 1860 more than 300,000 of these nomads emigrated to Turkey. No particular reason was assigned for this extraordinary emigration. Whether driven by the vexations of local authorities they hoped to find a spot where they would be free from them, or whether drawn there by their Mohammedan faith, or moved by some report that reached them of a land like that of Canaan, flowing with milk and honey, is not known; but village after village struck its tents and moved southward, till more than 300,000 bade farewell to their native steppes.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

THE CERVARO—THE ARTISTS' FETE IN ROME.—The hour for the rendezvous at Porta Maggiore was 6½ o'clock on the morning of the 22d of April. By that time thousands of persons collected within and without the walls to witness the start. The donkey cavalry, owing to the persistent eccentricity of its manœuvres, kept the public mind preoccupied and anxious until the arrival of the head of the procession and subsequent falling into line of the various divisions. First came the car of the post and telegraph department, guarded by a squadron of Cossacks, with long reeds for lances, and wearing, some of them, extremely beautiful and correct costumes. Then two cannon and a *mitrailleuse* (all made of stove-pipes of larger or smaller calibre,) in charge of a highly comical artillery corps. A detachment of *gendarmes* followed on donkeys; and then a very distinguished staff, with a handsome young Amazon in black velvet habit, bearing aloft the banner of the old Cervaro and Ponte Molle order at their head, preceded the car of the President. The car of the musicians came next, and immediately following came the triumphal car of King Pharoah, with his high priest and handmaidens in gorgeous array, faithfully copied from Egyptian authorities. Then more *gendarmes* in gigantic cocked hats and boots, with enormous wooden swords, straw flasks for epaulettes and card-board holsters at their saddle-bows. And then the car of the idol, the golden calf, the God Apis, followed by an enormous obelisk (in card-board also) to be erected in honor of the day at the Cervaro. The donkey cavalry closed the procession, but in the rear came crowds of carriages, so that it was one continuous progress for some time between the Porta Maggiore and the Torre di Schiavi. When the gay party had drawn up on the rising ground where this ruin stands in solemn company with the fragments of an imperial villa, believed to have belonged to the Emperor GORDIANUS, the hearlds gave signal for silence by an attempted flourish of superannuated trumpets. Then the President stood up in his car and harrangued the multitude, in very choice Italian partly, and partly in his own language. When the President had concluded his explanations of the origin of the fête and its institutions, he solemnly charged the army and populace present to take the tower by storm, and provide themselves as quickly as possible with the food and the wine stored within it. About an hour passed away before the procession could be got into marching order again, and in the mean time most of the spectators returned to their carriages and started for the fields of the Cervaro. By midday the place had assumed a most festive appearance. Groups of visitors were dotted about in the sunshine on the green sward, defying the heat, which was intense, until the banners and lances hove in sight, and the whole troop came on in admirable order. The President addressed words of welcome to the mighty potentate of Egypt, and then to his friends and colleagues. He said that the anniversary of the great feast of the Cervaro had happily recurred this year once more, making the thirty-second Olympiad of the artists of Rome. Thanks to an indefatigable committee, this fête promised to be the most brilliant that they had ever commemorated. Thanks to the liberal authority also, under whose protection they could freely enjoy this day of happiness under the peerless blue Italian sky, upon this classic Roman soil, with the one eternal sacred Rome spread out before our eyes in the distant plain! After the conclusion of the Presidential address, the ceremony of the raising of the obelisk, the sacrifices to the god Apis and the mystic dances, accompanied by extremely incongruous modern music, King Pharaoh and his handmaidens, and all the notabilities of the party, descended to the caves, and the President proceeded to the interrogation, with suitable ceremony, of the Delphic oracle in the cave of Sibyl.

The blue light indicating the presence of the gods now suddenly dies out with a clap of thunder, and the spectators return to the light of day, while the tables are preparing for the banquet. By the time this came to a conclusion it was 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the outsiders, who had brought their own hampers and squatted wherever a few square inches of shade could be discovered in the vicinity of the caves, were also refreshed and lively. The races, equine and asinine, were the last thing on the programme.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A new musical prodigy has turned up in Cincinnati more wonderful than all the infant phenomenas in that line that have appeared for many a day. It is nothing more nor less than a singing mouse which a lady of that western metropolis has in her possession. The story of this wonderfully gifted little monster is told in the following elegant manner by one of the chroniclers of the place:

> "His singing is not loud, but is sweet and tender, with very rapid intonations like the twittering of a whole flock of birds. He does not open his mouth to sing, but seems to have a way of producing music without using that organ. He can sing and eat at the same time. But his great delight is to get into a little cylinder attached to his cage and sing while he runs at full speed, whirling the cylinder as adroitly as the most practiced pet squirrel."

Mice have hitherto been a despised race, and all manner of snares and wiles have been laid for their destruction, but here is a proof that they may possess remarkable talents for high art, and they will no doubt be looked upon hereafter with more respect. They may even be made to amuse the tyrant man, and we wait for the development of their musical talents until we shall have concerts by the tiny quadrupeds, not loud as most that we now have are, but what is better "sweet and tender."

Although your Dutchman may not be so sharp and quick-witted as some of his neighbors, he is very likely to appreciate the proprieties of life, and many a wicked wag who would fain make sport of his innocent and unwary nature, has found himself nonplussed by that blunt humor of the Teuton's cumbrous repartee. A youth in Dubuque, Iowa, who has a turn for practical joking, recently tried to impose upon a honest lager-beer vender by leading a mule into his saloon and taking him up to the bar as if for a drink. Mynheer looked steadily at the pair for a few moments, as if collecting his stray wits, and then broke out as follows:

> "See here. Vynce I know wat dis is here, your own brudder, but he be one you call a minor—he ish too much young to drink his glass lager—it is not for the law in no place, nor not mit my saloon. He look like you; you may be one family, as you call it, but if you ever bring dat young man brudder here again, I will shust tell you old fadder jackass of you both. Now you shust go along mit yourself."

The young man and the mule just went along.

We are apt to look down upon the "heathen Chinee" and his simple arts, but it is every now and then discovered that in some points they are fully up to the rest of the world in the elegance of their devices. They have a newspaper in Pekin which is printed weekly on the finest silk, and not only that, but it is a very old establishment that issues that elegant sheet. It was started more than a thousand years ago, long before the civilized and Christian people of Europe had such a thing as a newspaper at all. In later times one or two feeble attempts have been made to imitate the celestials in the matter of silken newspapers. The editor of the *Journal de Brest* (in France) during a short stay of the Prince DE JOINVILLE in that town, after a cruise, in the reign of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, presented the Prince with a copy of his paper printed on white satin. Likewise, in April, 1839, a copy of the Cheltenham (England) *Chronicle,* printed on the same material, containing an account of the proceedings in that town on the occasion of presenting Her Majesty with a gold medal, was transmitted to the Queen.

The coast of Plymouth, in England, has lately been favored with a visit from a whale and a shark, at least it is so reported. There is no question about the whale, for he was caught, and thirty gallons of oil extracted from his carcass, but some of the people are sceptical about the shark. The population seems to be divided into two parties, one of which has faith in the existence of that blood-thirsty fish, and the other believes he is a myth. The dispute runs high, and there is danger that the two factions may come to blows. It is, no doubt, of the greatest importance to the peace of Plymouth that the question should be settled, but the only way is to hunt up that shark, if he exists.

The Chinese are gradually making progress, and will in time, no doubt, overcome the complicated difficulties of the English language. CHOY AWAH is a promising pupil in a Sunday-school at Washington, and has lately exercised his talents by making a translation of a well-known parable, to be found in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew. The story is Englished after the following fashion:

> "The kingdom like ten girls; never marry; they bring some lanterns; come out till some new married man come that way. Have got five wise and five foolish. Five hold lanterns with no oil. Smart five all have oil inside. The new married man come late; they sleep. By and by they all say, 'New married man come.' All go out to him. Five makey nice lanterns. Five foolish say, 'You give my oil; my lamp no oil, you give my some.' The smart say, 'I no give you; I not enough; you go market buy.' Foolish go market to buy. The new married man come. All come in to dinner. Shut the door. By and by the foolish come and say 'Boss, Boss, open door.' He say, 'I no likey you; you no my.' Must be smart, no understand the day."

The elephant is an animal of great personal dignity, as we have been informed in many a school-book anecdote, and it is dangerous levity for any man to attempt to make sport of his gravity, either of demeanor or of body. He is withal remarkably sensitive, and given to passionate outbursts at any fancied insult or injury, a trait of character which certainly ought to be corrected. The Lucknow *Times* tells a story of an elephant which lately drowned a man because he leaped down in front of him while he was making his ablutions in a river in India. Being provoked by this impertinent interruption of his toilet, the gigantic brute seized the man and held him under water till he was drowned. To make this behavior still more unbecoming, the animal at that moment was taking part in a wedding party of the Baboo of Teekaree. The man who was the victim of his uncontrollable temper, we are sorry to learn, was a Bullun Burdar of the Chowdree of Sulleempore. The elephants of India should be taught not to let their angry passions rise so easily.

Men who attempt to fly without having been endowed by nature either with wings or a faculty for using them, and those who attempt to navigate the air in balloons without having acquired the skill to manage those perilous vehicles, are pretty sure, like Icarus and Phaeton of old, to come to grief for their presumption. A short time ago the people of Nashville, Tenn., had the promise of seeing a balloon ascension by a skillful aeronaut, but the aerial navigator failed to put in an appearance. A public-spirited citizen named WILSON, however, volunteered to make the ascension, although it was a perilous enterprise in which he had no experience. The balloon was inflated with hot air, and the intrepid amateur set out on his journey. He had not proceeded heavenward a very great distance, when the balloon was seen to be on the return trip. It dashed swiftly by the top of a tall factory chimney, very neatly slipping the hoop over a lightning-rod, and suspending the daring youth some 150 feet above the gaping multitude. With great difficulty he climbed up the cords to the top of the chimney, and was fain to escape from his perilous position by descending one of the flues, in which process he came near being suffocated, and accumulated a very thick suit of soot. He came out vigorous, however, for as the crowd pushed about him a man who had trod on his corns was knocked down for his pains, the unsuccessful aeronaut exclaiming: "I'll show you that I ain't dead yet."

In the primitive districts of Wales they still adhere to a sensible way of doing things. At Pontprydd, in Glamorganshire, the people recently discovered a dead body in the reservoir, from which the town was supplied with "pure and wholesome water." This was not a pleasant discovery, and the authorities at once had all the water drained off and a high fence put around the reservoir to prevent those who were weary of life from ending their sorrows by infecting the water supply of the whole town. Had it been in a place where civilization was more advanced there would have been a deal of loud declamation against the propriety of citizens drowning themselves in the public reservoir, and in favor of taking some measure to prevent the recurrence of such an incident, but matters would finally have been left precisely as they were before.

Classical readers are aware that the great HOMER, who sang of the tremendous contests of gods and heroes on the plains of Ilium, also condescended to describe a battle of less gigantic proportions between the frogs and mice of that ancient time. It must have been a fierce conflict, and the interests involved must have been of vast consequence to the parties engaged, or it would not have attracted the attention of so dignified a bard; but it is hard at this late day to conceive what could have been the cause of hostilities between races with so little cause to trespass on each other's domain. There has however been within the last few weeks a conflict of a somewhat similar nature, the merits of which it is much easier to comprehend. The frogs and toads at Lynn, Mass., have had a terrible fight on the borders of a pond. No doubt the latter, who have the appearance of being poor relations to the aristocratic songsters of marshes and mill-ponds, cherish the notion that because some of their ancestors were reputed to have precious jewels in their heads, they are, or ought to be, the original ruling branch of the family, and have been endeavoring to enforce the claim. The more noisy and more gorgeously attired reptiles, however, defended their own presumptive rights valiantly, and crushed the insurrection. The following is the story of the conflict in the words of a local Homer:

> "Around the margin of the pond, in the water, there was a large collection of common toads; close beside them was an equally large gathering of bull-frogs, and a battle between the two was in progress. The frogs, being the most powerful, were busily engaged in drowning the toads. One or more frogs would seize a toad and hold his head under water until he was drowned. Sometimes a frog would find that he was overmatched, and then he would utter a peculiar sound, when one or more of his comrades would come to his aid, and the toad was sure to go under, never to rise again. The battle continued for several minutes, until the toads were completely destroyed, when the frogs joined in one triumphal croak, as though they had achieved a victory over mortal enemies."

The black art is not yet extinct, as any one may readily see by noting the number of astrologers, seers, &c., who infest all our thickly-populated cities. Probably no one of the great fraternity has been endowed with a greater variety of powers than JOHANN KRAMER, "Professor of Magic and Phrenology," at Giessen, in Germany. He started in life as a tailor's apprentice, but finding that he was possessed with powers which could not be used to advantage in plying the shears and the needle, he went into the business of fortune telling and curing diseases. From the shape of the head, marks on the hands, the finger nails, &c., he was able to unfold the destinies of chamber-maids and footmen, and by gazing into his "earth mirror" he could see absent lovers and friends in far off lands. He was aided in his mysterious occupation by a choice collection of spiders, who spun webs for "luck tickets." He could perform many wonderful things, at least in consideration of a small sum of money he would promise to do so. It is doubtful if the spirits would come from the vasty deep at his calling, but he was always ready to shout for them for hire. Finally the inspired tailor found his match in a plain, matter-of-fact shoemaker. The "professor" had professed to be able to cure the rheumatism by the use of two kinds of tea, one of which was to be drunk and the other sat on. The rheumatic shoemaker paid ten florins for the tea, but was not cured, and so had the prophet prosecuted and condemned to punishment. For the benefit of our local Magi we give the following specimens of the inscriptions on Herr KRAMER's "luck tickets" which were made of the magic cobweb and worn on the right side for twenty-seven days: "Indurbieda Schursch Rekus Borgus Margus Mulkablie," "Nomen Kokus Aktus," "Mutus frante frase," "Oplolumus Gabulu Copia." If these cabalistic words would not bring good luck, we know of none that would.

Attempt to Betray a Young Girl.

Yesterday morning Capt. IRVING, of the Central Detectives, noticed a man in West Houston-street with a young girl, acting in a suspicious manner, and endeavoring to get into a disreputable house, the door of which was not opened to him. He went then to Greene-street, taking the girl with him, and Capt. IRVING there arrested him and took him to Police Headquarters. The girl there gave her name as BRIDGET WALSH, and said she had just come to the City from Port Chester, and on arriving at the depot she asked a boy to direct her to the residence of her father, No. 12 Thompson-street. The prisoner, who proved to be one JOHN WOLF, then stepped up and offered his services to escort her home. Being only a short time in the country, and a total stranger in the City, she accepted the offer, and went with him. On the way he asked her if she desired employment, and upon receiving an affirmative reply, said that he would procure her a place. When the prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, the Magistrate committed him for examination.

Heavy Embezzlement by a Cashier—Altering a Check.

An important case of embezzlement was partially heard yesterday afternoon by Justice HOGAN, at the Toombs Police Court, and then adjourned until this morning for further investigation. The losers are the firm of WM. A. KOBBE & Co., Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-street, and the complaint made by the senior member states that on the 23d of May GEORGE C. FRICKE, bookkeeper and cashier of the house, prepared a check of the firm for $1,000 on the German-American Bank to the order of the Chemical National Bank, which was to be used as a transfer check to make good the account of the house. Mr. KOBBE signed this check and it was not until some time afterward that it was discovered that after it had been signed words had been interpolated, making it payable to the Chemical National Bank "or to the Eagle Gas Machine Company," and the indorsement of the latter made. By means of this adroit interpolation the check had been diverted from its original purpose, and the proceeds appropriated by FRICKE to his own use. It was stated by Justice HOGAN that the firm has received a letter from FRICKE, in which he confesses the fraud, and states that he has defrauded the present firm of $10,000 and the old firm, of which the present senior was a member, of $30,000. It being necessary to make an extended examination of the books of the firm, the prisoner was remanded.

Resignation of Police Captain Warlow—Other Changes in the Force—Medals for Meritorious Officers.

At a protracted meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, the resignation of JACOB WARLOW, Captain of the Seventh Precinct, was received and accepted, thus terminating a service of twenty years, during which Capt. WARLOW has continuously served in the several grades of Police duty, and during which his health has become so shattered as to compel him to resign. To fill the vacancy thus made the Board appointed Sergt. JOHN MURPHY, of the Eleventh Precinct, Acting Captain, and assigned him to the Seventh Precinct, to take effect on the 25th inst., the day on which Capt. WARLOW retires. There being also a vacancy caused by the retirement of Capt. DE CAMP, the Board also appointed Sergt. JAMES LEARY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, an Acting Captain, and assigned him to the command of the Second Precinct. The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That any member of the Department assigned to duty as Acting Captain, or Acting Sergeant, shall serve a probation of not less than sixty days, and the confirmation of the appointment shall depend on the skill, efficiency and ability displayed in the performance of the duties of the rank.

A resolution was also adopted providing for a medal to be presented in the future to such members of the force as may be distinguished by meritorious service. This medal is to be of gold or silver, either of which can be awarded, in the discretion of the Commissioners. It is to be of the form of the present shields of the force, having on one side the arms of the City, the names of the Commissioners and the words Municipal Police, and on the reverse an inscription stating for what act it is bestowed. President SMITH transferred Sergt. WM. YOUNG from the Tenth Precinct to the Twenty-second, and Sergt. W. H. NEGSON from the Twenty-second to the Tenth.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

THE NATIONAL BAPTIST.

The *National Baptist* (Philadelphia) very justly deplores the appearance of "Ring" rule in the churches. The following are some of its remarks:

> "We have in political circles what are known as 'Rings'—a few men who take to politics as a trade, and combine together for the control of some local government, or some department of general affairs. They shrewdly manage to possess themselves of such places as shall secure the desired personal advantage, and also enable them to keep out those who might interfere with their thievish plans. This word 'Rings,' we know, is not very fragrant of honor or honesty, and yet it is aptly descriptive of those to whom it applies. We wish that the justness of its application were unknown outside of political affairs; but alas! there are 'Rings' in some of our churches. The most flagrant form which these church 'Rings' assume, is where the church seems to be administered as a combined lyceum and pecuniary adventure. The pastor is rated according to his ability to rent the pews at round figures, and the Sunday services are regarded as a social or religious entertainment. The conception of the church as wholly and sacredly an evangelizing agency, seems never to have suggested itself to those who undertake to rule it.
>
> We are not beating the air, nor writing at random. We have instances in mind—and many of our readers will recall such—where the control of a church's affairs has in some way centred itself in a few men, who have prescribed and proscribed measures with apparently a single reference to its pecuniary strength and social position. The pastor is usually left in ignorance as to the part he is expected to play—it being assumed that he will find it out in due time, and acquiesce in it—but his salary is fixed, the general scale of expenditure determined, and the whole programme of arrangements made, on the supposition that the house will be filled with paying pew-holders, and at the year's end a balance found on the right side of the church ledger. The expenses are not gauged by the church's present ability; but the pastor is advertised as a drawing-card, and wo be to him if he is not. Sometimes he wakes up, at the end of several months' labor, to find that in the estimate of the 'Ring' he has not been preaching to edify the church and to win souls for Christ, but to attract wealthy worldlings and advance the social standing of the congregation. There are Christian ministers—conscientious, sensitive, devout—who by such discoveries have been deeply pained, humiliated, disgusted, and have almost lost faith in man's honor, and almost lost heart for any earnest work for God in the world."

PRESBYTERIAN BANNER.

The *Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) discusses at some length the proper sphere of woman, and closes its remarks as follows:

> "A woman whose kingdom is not her home, her ambition the integrity and well-being of her family, is unfit to enter upon that sacred relation that places the destinies of souls in her keeping. Freeloveism and immorality of all kinds are following and will follow upon this growing contempt for that tie which introduces woman to the sphere of her highest and noblest life. And we are thankful that a protest has gone up against these movements which, under the specious disguise of securing woman's rights, are using the most effective means of destroying her influence and making her the slave of man's passion. It is needless to illustrate, it is too well known by experience, that the curse of modern society, the looseness of its moral tone, and the weakness of its intellectual power, can be traced to the influence of foolish, careless or vicious mothers. Shall we, then, by subjecting woman to all the unholy influences that make life an ordeal for the sternest integrity of man, hope to improve her and the world? If woman has failed (and we do not believe she has) to check the rivulet, to bend the twig, shall we foolishly imagine that she can resist the onward rush of the torrent, or bend the oak? Our conclusions are, therefore, that women ought not to have the franchise, and consequently the stronger sex should not give it to them. Secondly, education should be principally to fit our young women for their position in the family, giving them with such view all the advantage of academic and collegiate training. Thirdly, the cultivation of a strong public sentiment against women who have families engaging at the same time (unless in case of necessity) in pursuits whose duties necessitate neglect of home duties."

THE TABLET.

The *Tablet,* under the head of the "Revolution Crowned in Rome," utters some dismal vaticinations of the direful consequences which are to follow for all Europe. It says:

> "Those Protestant eyes, and those eyes of other enemies, which seek for no deeper significance in this Roman drama than the gratifying sight of the downfall of the Papacy—those eyes will not be opened till one of these days it may suit the engineers of mock kingship and unpleasable revolution in Italy to come out from behind the shadows of the royal decoy. Then, poor VICTOR EMMANUEL's day will be over, and the fate he must have been long expecting will have overtaken him. Then, either the revolution will cheat the on-looking world with another puppet on the throne, or, if the times be ripe, the revolution will boldly declare who is the real master of Italy, and the astonished Powers of Europe will turn from the unpleasant contemplation to find their own kingly authority grasped at the throat by the merciless fingers of this Briareus. There is no doubt the revolution has the good-will to crush all Europe in its grasp; and we only know how far it is prepared to attain its ultimate triumph by such revelations as this late preparatory triumph of Italy united. Did those who, because they hated the Pope, are now jubilant over the so-called 'Republican' triumph, weigh, as we have done, the bearings of the success which excites their joy, their dispositions would undergo a salutary change. They would see, as we see, a power planted in Rome and in Italy which it is the interest of the whole world to tear up and cast into the flames. The success of the Italian 'reds' in 'united Italy,' has been the success of the universal revolution, for that revolution has no country. Its members are of every nation. The revolution planted so firmly in Italy, may not develop immediately. But at all events, it has acquired a 'vantage-ground' which gives it a new and deplorable strength."

THE METHODIST.

The *Methodist* contains an article on "Popular Amusements," in which, after speaking of theatrical performances, "especially the popular ones in large cities," as "amusements which are impure," it goes on to say:

> "We do not object to dramatic performances abstractly considered. The love of the drama is a love which the blindest bigotry will never root out of human nature. It is a love implanted as truly as a love for poetry, painting, or sculpture, and will as truly find some mode of expression as the other branches of the fine arts, even when the millennium dawns upon us. The gift of mimicry was as truly given to CHARLES KEAN and Mrs. SIDDONS by the Giver of "every good and perfect gift" as the gift of imagination to MILTON, or of oratory to CHATHAM—and it is a gift which no man ought to despise. Mr. GOUGH—not to mention Mr. BEECHER—is a dramatic performer, and owes his power mainly to that same gift which often shines so brilliantly on the stage. At Sunday-school exhibitions, children appear in tableaux, or take their part in dramatic recitations. Painting and sculpture once pandered to vice; today they are handmaidens of religion. The novel of the last century was so immoral that good people shunned it as they would a plague; today it is the most powerful instrument, next to the pulpit, in great social reformations. The thing which has been is the thing which will be. It is not the essence of a dramatic performance to be immoral, but, in point of fact, it is the almost invariable accident. Thinking thus, we say with the more emphasis that the theatre of today panders to the lowest passions. The ballet-dancing is an abomination even in the eyes of those who cannot be taunted as being 'more righteous than wise.' The rage for indecency is frightful to contemplate, and, we fear, is sapping the foundations of national morality. The Christian will try, in all his hours of amusement, to keep himself 'unspotted from the world,' and seek that state of moral purity on which rests the highest of all blessings—'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.'"

THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN.

The *Liberal Christian* has a long article on the sinlessness of Jesus. The following is the most striking passage:

> "Now the sinlessness of Christ would lose its significance if it were not the sinlessness of a human nature. That angels should be sinless we could not wonder at. If Christ's sinlessness did not redound to the honor and glory of our common nature, it would lose half its significance. What, then, if Christ had a human nature—our common human nature, but by Divine power raised above earthly conditions, exalted to the freedom from sin which all mere terrestrials experience, by a supernatural support and intervention? What if his function were not to give us an example of victorious controversy with sin, but an absolute model of human excellency and perfection? We did not need heroes and noble strugglers with temptations most. We needed evidence of what our nature might hope to attain. We needed a pure and perfect ideal seen in actual existence. And we needed to have it commended to us from God, and in connection with our immortal hopes and longings. Christ's sinlessness proved as nothing else could have done, and maintains as nothing else could maintain, the exceptional character of His mission. It is the permanent mark of the supernatural—not the anti-natural—in Christianity. It stands the only inexhaustible mystery in our religion, a mystery challenging new wonder, awe and aspiration in every age. And while it seals our religion as divine, and our Savior as in a class by Himself, it glorifies human nature as something possibly very different from, and much holier and loftier than human character or human history."

THE JEWISH MESSENGER.

The *Jewish Messenger* proposes a conference to devise measures to promote the unity and welfare of the Hebrews of this country. It thinks something ought to be done, and makes the following suggestions:

> "Several schemes suggest themselves as tending to improve our impoverished condition. One especially should interest every Israelite. It is religious education—training an efficient ministry, gentlemen educated in our midst, imbued with American Jewish feeling. If we had such among us now, the difference existing would soon be healed; but as, unfortunately for Israel's weal, we are still without such a panacea for the disease from which we suffer, we hope that the collective body, beholding our religious poverty in the midst of plenty, will devise some plan to enrich our condition by fostering religious education. At the same time, as ministers cannot be created in a day, and that, even under the most favorable view, years will elapse ere the supply can equal the demand, and the differences now existing require immediate attention, we have another remedy to propose; that the congregations throughout the United States shall each of them appoint delegates, to meet at a certain time and place, and there determine to pursue a course tending to unite Israel as one man for the welfare of the whole. The general meeting we propose should be a meeting of the laity, if the term is allowable among a 'kingdom of priests,' and they should devise the best plan to bring order from chaos, union from discord. The idea may startle some of our readers, imagining it to be visionary, or impracticable. We differ from them, and deem the experiment worthy of trial; and sure we are that, if such a meeting be properly managed, the best results will follow. From such a meeting we would exclude all ministers. They have enough to do to attend to spiritual matters; and, if the meeting should require them, a committee could avail themselves of their services. But the scope and motive of the meeting being 'union,' and the laity understanding worldly matters much better than their spiritual guides, hence the best plan is to dispense with them entirely."

THE CONGREGATIONALIST.

The *Congregationalist* gives a somewhat facetious account of Dr. CATHER and his Christian Moral Science Association, whose moral science breakfasts have attracted some attention. The whole enterprise, it seems, has come to grief, whereupon the *Congregationalist* says:

> "The mystery of two continents and many months is solved at last. The Christian Moral Science of Dr. CATHER is no longer an enigma. The A. and I. C. M. S. A. resolves itself into the Artful and Ingeniously-Contrived Machinery for Supporting an Agent. To the Providence Press the public are indebted for the facts in which we find this revelation. Let it be understood at the outset that membership in the 'Constituent Congress' of the A. and I. C. M. S. A. was fixed at $50 for laymen and $25 for ministers, and that some members have been obtained upon these terms, which, considering the breakfast, are certainly moderate. According to the authority above mentioned, it became an early duty of this Constituent Congress to appoint a committee 'to audit the accounts' of Dr. CATHER, as the originator of the Association in this country. The Committee 'audited' and reported unanimously in allowing him his traveling and other expenses incurred in some ten months of labor, amounting to $2,050, and also compensating him for the same at the rate of $2,500 a year, 'making, with the allowance of some small receipts from England, a gross expenditure of just $4,000.' Having 'audited' this little bill and found it correct, the melancholy discovery was made that all funds in the hands of the treasurer would be exhausted in meeting these indispensable payments, leaving a sum still due Dr. CATHER of nearly $1,000. Never having attended one of Dr. CATHER's breakfasts, we are not competent to pronounce upon the quality of his moral science, but that he has shown science of another sort there can be no question."

TALES OF THE COMMUNE.

The Poles and their Participation in the New Reign of Terror—A Plea for the Nation.

A memorial signed by Prince L. CZARTORYSKI, M. BARZYKOWSKI, member of the Polish Government of 1831; M. MORAWSKI, late Minister of Foreign Affairs in that Government; M. RUPRECHT, member of the Polish National Government of 1863; Gen. RYBINSKI, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army in 1831, and other eminent members of the Polish Emigration Committee in Paris, has been presented to the French National Assembly with the object of correcting certain erroneous notions which prevail in France and elsewhere as to the participation of the Poles in the late Communist insurrection. The memorial begins by pointing out that the Polish Emigration Committee, seeing some of their countrymen enrolled in the troops of the Commune, hastened to protest energetically against such an unpardonable forgetfulness of their duties. In various declarations published in the provinces, in Versailles, and even in Paris, where the publication of such documents was not unattended with danger, they have denounced these men as doubly culpable—culpable against France and also against Poland. They have pointed out that the rules of the Emigration Committee strictly forbid the Poles to mingle in the internal conflicts of the countries which give them hospitality, and that any one among them who acts in opposition to this rule becomes excluded from their community. "Notwithstanding this," proceeds the memorial, "public opinion, especially among the middle classes, the *bourgeoisie,* seems to extend to all the Poles a species of moral complicity in the terrible events of which Paris has been the theatre, and the Emigration Committee think it due to the honor and dignity of the Polish nation to dissipate this unjust prejudice by a plain statement of facts. No Pole," they declare, "took part in setting fire to any building in Paris; no Pole participated in the plunder of churches and public establishments; no Pole participated, either directly or indirectly, in the assassination of the hostages. The number of Poles who served the Commune is far from being so considerable as has been alleged; they were less numerous than the Belgians, Italians and Germans, and their participation was purely and exclusively military. There are 3,700 Polish refugees in France, about 1,200 of whom inhabit Paris. Of the latter, more than 500 entered the Parisian National Guard at the time when the capital was preparing to defend itself against the Prussians. When the preliminaries of peace were signed the Polish Committee, which had a list of the enrolled Poles, summoned them to quit the service, as there was no longer any object for which they should remain. All except seventy-four obeyed this summons. These seventy-four Poles, pinched by want, deprived of work, and having no means of living, the pensions which they had hitherto received as refugees having been stopped, remained as private soldiers in the ranks of the Sedentary Guard, in order to draw the pay of thirty sous a day. The revolution of the 18th of March found them in this situation. They committed the grave fault of not returning at once, and continued to serve under the rule of the Commune. The Polish Committee recognize their guilt on this head, and declare that material necessities can in no way be admitted as their justification. Besides the above, there were from thirty to forty Poles who voluntarily entered the service of the Commune after it was formed. They belonged to the class of adventurers—of men without work or profession, and for the most part of bad reputation, which unhappily constitutes an inevitable appendage of all emigration." After pointing out that these Poles were merely soldiers of fortune, that not a single Pole served the Commune in any other capacity than a military one, and that, with the sole exception of DOMBROWSKI, who was notoriously more a Russian than a Pole, and had long been connected with the Russian socialists, none of the Poles under the Commune belonged to any socialist organization, the memorial says: "All these men are deeply guilty in our eyes, and we abandon them to the justice of France; they have fully deserved punishment; they dishonor us, and have done us an immense wrong. But truth makes it our duty to affirm that there are no robbers, assassins, or incendiaries among them * * * they did not attempt to distribute property, to suppress capital, to destroy society or the church. To those who speak of the Poles generally as promoters of disorder, we will say that the Polish nation is perhaps less revolutionary than any other in the ordinary sense of the term. People talk of our insurrections, and confound us with common revolutionists. We protest against this confusion. We have never rebelled against social order, or against the Church, or against any particular form of government; we have only risen to shake off the yoke of the foreigner. The International is unknown in Poland. Even among the Polish refugees in France, England, Belgium and Switzerland, where they are exposed to all sorts of influence, socialists are extremely rare, and only appear as strange exceptions. We may be reproached for our outbursts of exalted patriotism, for our impatience to free ourselves from foreign domination; but Communism and atheism are deeply repugnant to all our feelings and to our national instincts and traditions. So true is this that the adepts of the cosmopolitan revolution, especially the Russian Nihilists and the German Socialist Democrats, usually call the Poles reactionists because all of them, even those of the most advanced opinions, regard the principles of patriotism, religion, the family and property as sacred and inviolable."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 6, 1871.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The question of prolonging the powers of the French President, Thiers, is likely to go by default. The siege of Paris is to be raised on the 15th inst. Bills are to be introduced in the French Assembly by the Government against the International Society. The Income Tax bill and the proposition to indemnify citizens for losses during the German invasion were debated yesterday, but no action was reached. President Thiers spoke against the latter measure, and was frequently interrupted. He favors relief, but not full indemnification.

Lady Franklin has given a banquet in honor of Bradford, the American artist. Minister Schenck is to be the guest of Commodore Ashbury on Tuesday, and is afterward to visit Switzerland. The yacht *Alive* won the Prince of Wales Cup at Cowes yesterday. The Duke of Argyll is to preside at the Scott Centennial in Glasgow. Tom Hughes, M. P., has been taken suddenly ill. The American ship *Southampton* was burned at Liverpool yesterday with a cargo of coal. The House of Commons has voted to postpone till next session all questions of reform in the statute laws of the kingdom.

GENERAL.

The people of Bennington, Vt., town and county, are making great arrangements for the anniversary of the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16. An effort is afoot to secure representatives from every town in the State. The Twenty-fourth New-York Regiment and several military and civic organizations will join in the parade. A large number of distinguished men, from President Grant down, have been invited.

The enlistment at Montreal for Cuba, constitutes the excitement of the hour, especially since the sudden check administered. Two Quebec filibusters "peached" on the filibusters of Montreal, and on the application of the Spanish Consul, Judge Doucet issued warrants for the apprehension of Major Wm. Robinson and James L. Starnes, both members of the "Prince of Wales R fles." Starnes was held for further examination, but Major Robinson was admitted to bail.

The races at Long Branch were very enjoyable, as the weather cleared off delightful and cool. The track was heavy, however. There was a fair attendance, and many ladies witnessed the events. The first race was for the national steeple-chase handicap, three miles, and four horses started, the race being won by *King John* over *Vesuvius*, the favorite. The second race, a handicap for $750, being won by *Monarchist* in three heats, the first being a dead heat between *Monarchist* and *Climax*. The third event was a selling race for $500, a dash of two miles, and was won by *The Doctor*. The fourth race was for the Consolation Purse of $500 for beaten horses, being won by *Nellie Ransom*. The entire meeting proved quite successful.

The Kuklux Investigating Committee concluded the examination of witnesses from the South yesterday, and took a recess until the 20th of September. Lieut. Geo. B. Pickett testified to the existence of Kuklux in Alabama, and said their object was to intimidate colored voters and drive out white Republicans.

The latest returns of the North Carolina Convention indicate Republican gains in most of the counties. The Constitutional Convention is thought to be defeated by several thousand majority.

The Athletic Base-ball Club won an easy victory over the Olympics at Philadelphia yesterday. The latter played with two volunteer substitutes. The score was 15 to 5.

The trial of four men before the United States Commissioner at Memphis, Tenn., for a Kuklux murder was concluded yesterday, the prisoners being discharged.

At the late election in Mexico Diaz received 1,982 votes, Juarez 1,903, and Lerdo 1,366. The choice devolves on Congress, in which there is likely to be a warm contest.

There are threats of insurrection in the States of Puebla, Oaxaca, and San Luis Potosi in Mexico, and revolution has already begun in Tabasco.

The daily travel in and out of New-York to suburban places is immense, and rivals that of London. A million people a week is the record so far, while from Newark alone there are eighty-eight trains daily to the City.

Owing to the washing away of the embankment and track on the Susquehanna Railroad, on Friday night, a coal train was thrown from the track near Albany. The fireman, named Blanchard, was killed, and John Whipple, the engineer, was seriously injured.

John F. Pickrell, the New-York banker, was brought before Judge Rodman, of the Supreme Court, by a writ of habeas corpus, on Thursday, in Newbern, N. C., when the prosecution agreed to submit to arbitration, provided Mr. Pickrell would agree not to sue them for damages, which was accepted.

The amounts in the United States Treasury are as follows: Currency, $6,332,000; coin, $86,650,000; certificates, $19,601,000.

A negro entered the residence, at Burlington, Iowa, of a German named Laiser, on Friday morning, with the purpose of stealing, but seeing a young girl lying on her bed, attempted a darker crime. The father, aroused by her screams, hastened to the room, but on entering was shot through the heart by the negro, who escaped.

Another Plea for Delay.

The tax-payers of New-York are determined, once and for all, to establish their undoubted right to inspect the Controller's books as well as to obtain periodical statements of the receipts and expenditures in every department of our City Government. The Mayor and Controller are equally determined to resist this demand of the people by every shuffling, evasive or temporizing device that a long experience of such tactics can possibly suggest. First, the Mayor attempted to "check it out" by disclaiming all responsibility for the frauds which we have exposed. Indignant citizens were coolly informed that he—Oakey Hall—would take the responsibility of refusing access to these books to anybody save a Committee duly appointed by the Legislature. Then, as the angry growl of an outraged public grew louder and more threatening, the Mayor and Controller began, with ill-concealed trepidation, to beg for time. Only give us till Tuesday, the 1st of August, and we pledge our honor that the desired accounts will be published in full. Nobody was surprised when Tuesday passed without the slightest indication of either the books being ready for inspection, or the accounts being in a state fit for publication. Finding that, with a troublesome and most unheard-of perversity, the storm of public indignation would not "blow over," the Mayor has tried one more expedient to gain time and evade the discharge of his simple and obvious duty. On Friday he appealed to the Chamber of Commerce to take the case out of the hands of the unreasonable public, and judge for themselves how highly correct Connolly's book-keeping has been, and how accurately the vouchers correspond with the sums he has paid.

It would have been very remarkable, if, before this latest move of its masters, the *World* had not, in its super-serviceable officiousness, said something to stultify the entire proceeding. True to the blundering precedents of the Code amendments and Orange procession editorials, the *World* came out on Thursday with the following:

> "If the City government had shown any mind to withhold the right—(*i. e.*, of examination)—there would be more provocation than now exists to the performance of the duty to which a number of gentlemen invite their fellow-citizens by a card convening a meeting at the Academy of Music 'to take the necessary steps for a thorough examination of the public accounts.' The most 'necessary step' to such an examination is the authentic publication of the accounts in question. This step, the Mayor informs us, he is now taking; and no person whose character and capacity entitle him to influence with his fellow-citizens will care to compromise his reputation or his self-respect by proceeding to an inquest before the subject of the inquest has been submitted to him."

Nevertheless, on Friday, the Mayor and Controller invited the members of the Chamber of Commerce to designate a committee who were to be asked to compromise reputation and self-respect, in the precise manner which the *World* of Thursday exclaims against. On Saturday, the *World* is of course found crouching like a whipped cur at the feet of his masters. The books are ostentatiously falsely declared to be "open," and the sentiment about the publication of the "subject of the inquest" is submissively disavowed for the present. We hardly think that the members of the Chamber of Commerce will allow themselves to be induced to play into the hands of the "Ring" in the manner proposed by Hall and Connolly. An investigation into the City accounts is not to decide a mere question of accuracy of book-keeping. Nobody doubts that Connolly's "original accounts and vouchers" are correctly entered and have been in most cases duly audited. The question is as to how these original accounts came to assume proportions so extravagant, which of their items are imaginary and which are grossly overstated. The public demands to know who got the money which has been drawn in the names of Ingersoll, Garvey and the rest, for services and materials which were obviously never furnished. To this plain issue, the Chamber of Commerce, as well as the tax-payers generally, must keep the Mayor and Controller. Otherwise these eminent pettifoggers will continue in their attempts to wriggle out of the position in which we have placed them, and the public will be as far from seeing the books and having their contents duly sifted as ever.

Hilton & Co., Gardeners to the Ring.

[We make no charge for publishing the following advertisement.]

The eminent members of this firm are now in the full tide of successful operation. Although they have been in business but a little more than a year, they have already, they feel sure, placed themselves beyond rivalry. The great object of the citizens of New-York being to spend as much money as possible and to get as little as possible for it, Hilton & Co. have no hesitation in recommending themselves to all who have work to be done in their line of business and upon those principles. Grateful for past favors, they will endeavor to the best of their ability to continue to deserve well of the public, and they have no doubt that ere long they will so nearly perfect their plans and the execution of them, that they will be able to spend almost any required sum of money without having anything to speak of to show for the expenditure.

In full justification of their right to the high position which they claim for themselves, they beg leave to refer to their work upon the little triangular patch of ground which they have styled "The Beach-street Park." With regard to this, they have been enviously and slanderously misrepresented. In a newspaper called the New-York Times, it has been asserted that this Beach-street Park contains one-third of an acre, and that, as Hilton & Co's expenditure upon it during the year 1870 has been $3,305, for improvements only, therefore that expenditure has been at the rate of about $10,000 an acre. This is one of the many deliberate perversions of that vile and malicious newspaper, which has of late given itself up to libeling those great and good men, William M. Tweed, A. Oakey Hall, Peter B. Sweeny and Richard B. Connolly. What might not be expected of a journal which can censure the conduct or impugn the motives of such wise and faithful administrators, such pure and unselfish patriots! It is not surprising, therefore, that the Times, by garbling the facts, has produced an erroneous impression as to the Beach-street Park. That wonderful and beautiful product of the art of landscape-gardening is a triangle, (unfortunately it could not be made into the shape of a ring,) which contains, not one-third of an acre, but, as was clearly set forth in Hilton & Co's own statement, one-thirtieth, "0,033," of an acre. It will be seen at once, therefore, and Hilton & Co. refer to the fact with honest pride, that their expenditure in this instance has been at the rate, not of ten thousand, but of *one hundred thousand dollars* per acre, for improvements only, in the year 1870. The proprietors of the Times should blush for such a shameful misrepresentation of this triumphant example of Hilton & Co's style of doing business. But it is in vain to look for blushes upon the cheek of audacity! For this expenditure, at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars an acre, Hilton & Co. confidently assert that they have gratified the desire of the New-York public before mentioned, to spend as much money as possible, and to get as little as possible for it, by giving them as nearly nothing as could be given with a semblance of giving anything. They have paved the walk around the triangle, painted and re-set the fence, planted twelve very young trees, forty very common and cheap shrubs; and also, they confess with proper contrition, have added twelve dahlia-roots. This, with the little grass required to cover a part of this thirtieth of an acre, they assert, upon their honor, is all that they have done for the Beach-street Park. They have, indeed, assigned a park-keeper to this patch of ground; but they scorn the imputation that any of his pay comes out of the expenditure in question, which is for improvements only in the year 1870. His salary, they are proud to say, is an extra charge upon the public. And as the park is only large enough for him to earn his wages and to get the exercise needful to his health, by jumping across it lengthwise and breadthwise alternately, and as it was already well protected by an iron fence, which Hilton & Co. found upon the premises; they point also to this as an eminent example of success in the application of their principles of business. They are obliged to admit that they did provide twelve poles for the twelve dahlia-roots above mentioned, and that they painted the lower part of these poles green, and even the tops white; but whether the rate of expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars an acre was chiefly due to the twelve dahlia-roots, or the twelve poles, or the twelve green bottoms, or the twelve white tops, is too perplexing a problem for them to attempt to solve. They pass that question by with this allusion; for it is their business to spend money, not to account for it.

Hilton & Co. take this occasion to say that they have no connection whatever with the firms of Olmsted & Vaux and Andrew J. Green & Co. On the contrary, they conduct their business upon entirely different principles from those upon which the well-meaning and inoffensive, but entirely incompetent persons just named, practiced for so many years. When it is remembered that Messrs. Olmsted & Vaux and Messrs. Andrew J. Green & Co. had in hand for fourteen years so large, so rich, and so varied a work as the Central Park, and yet were able for the whole time to show an expenditure upon it of but $7,344 per acre, their unfitness for the position of Gardeners to the Ring is manifest, and no less their lack of sympathy with that feeling, before mentioned, of every citizen of New-York worthy to be governed by such men as Messrs. Tweed, Hall, Connolly, and Sweeny, and those who elected them—the longing to spend everything and get nothing.

In conclusion Messrs. Hilton & Co. beg leave to assure their friends and patrons that in this matter of expenditure their watch-word is Onward, and their motto, the proud one of their State, Excelsior.

[We have been more than once ungratefully informed that the Times can have no more City advertising under present circumstances. But we publish the above advertisement in the best place in our paper, "free, gratis, for nothing, without paying a cent." And yet, such is the ingratitude of man, and particularly of that kind of man called politician, that, in return, we do not expect to receive even thanks. We confess, and apologise for our slip in reading thirty-three hundredths for thirty-three thousandths. We assure Messrs. Hilton & Co. that it was quite unintentional; that we admit their correction; and hereby adopt and approve their statement of the rate of expenditure on the "Beach-street Park"—One Hundred Thousand Dollars per acre for improvements only in the year 1870. We may find occasion to show them hereafter of our intention of doing them full justice in this matter.—Ed. Times.]

Another Hearing of the Field (David Dudley) Case.

It will be remembered that an article appeared in the *North American Review*, for April, 1871, in which Mr. Albert Stickney discussed the correspondence between Mr. David Dudley Field and Mr. Bowles, relative to the counsel in the Erie suits. Mr. Stickney's conclusions were damaging to Mr. Field, and the more so because they were largely couched in the language of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and in that of a statute of the State of New-York. The language of the Judge was that certain proceedings with which Mr. Stickney found Mr. Field to be connected, amounted to "a fraudulent conspiracy to carry an election of railroad directors by an abuse of legal process." The language of the statute defines certain acts in which Mr. Field was deemed by Mr. Stickney to be intimately concerned, as a "misdemeanor," brought about when "two or more persons conspire * * falsely and maliciously to indict another for an offense, or to procure another to be charged or arrested for any such offense, or falsely to move or maintain any suit, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice."

It is not surprising that Mr. Field objected to this form of criticism, made as it was with great skill and professional knowledge. He obtained an "opinion" on the other side from Mr. Geo. Ticknor Curtis. This "opinion" exonerated Mr. Field from the charges brought against him. So far as it relates to the charges brought by Mr. Stickney, that gentleman has replied to it in a way that must make Mr. Curtis think of his own wise saying, that "to the merits of every case there are two sides."

Mr. Stickney first points out that Mr. Curtis' certificate is not what is usually known as an opinion, *i. e.*, it is not the statement of a lawyer's view as to the legal rights and remedies of a client. It rather purports to be the result of an impartial examination of all the facts in a case. Indeed, its only value to Mr. Field consists in the influence it would exert, if accepted, in this character. Its tone and form, moreover, are calculated to give the same impression of its nature. But in point of fact, Mr. Curtis' "opinion" is not the result of any such examination. It is the result of an examination of such evidence only as his client submitted. As a guide to public opinion, therefore, it is worthless.

Having exposed the real character of the document which Mr. Curtis was invited to produce, Mr. Stickney examines its criticism of his original charges. Those charges were based on the following well-ascertained principles: That the issue of an injunction or the appointment of a receiver can only be proper when the party seeking such action shows (1) that he has rights in the subject matter, and (2) that those rights are in such danger as to require these extreme remedies; these facts must be shown by affidavits of persons having actual knowledge, and not on information and belief. The procuring of these remedies on any other conditions Mr. Stickney holds to be unprofessional. He contends that this is precisely what Mr. Field has done.

Mr. Curtis, in denying this, takes up various cases. In all Mr. Field was counsel. There was one where a certain Fuller was appointed receiver. Mr. Curtis says the "complaint, asking for the appointment, showed what allegations were positively sworn to, and what were sworn to on information and belief." Mr. Stickney replies that "it shows more than this; it shows that the only allegations which by possibility could have warranted the granting of a receivership, were sworn to on information and belief, and on nothing else." Mr. Curtis comes to the conclusion that the appointment of this receiver was perfectly proper. Mr. Stickney, in reply, shows that the suit in which the receiver was appointed, has been adjudged by the General Term of the Supreme Court to "have been instituted for fraudulent purposes."

There was another suit brought to suspend the President of the Susquehanna Railroad. Mr. Curtis thinks it was proper. Mr. Stickney shows that the order of suspension was issued on a complaint which did not pretend to prove anything, without hearing the person at whom it was aimed, and without even serving a summons on him.

One more illustration and we are done. With one suit Mr. Field was directly connected by his presence when its very shocking intent was carried out. That was the one in which the arrest of Mr. Ramsey and Mr. Smith, President and Counselor of the Susquehanna Railroad, was made at the moment of opening a stockholders' meeting, in which their presence was likely to be decisive of the fate of the road. Mr. Curtis thinks that the "time and place of the arrests were pure accidents." Mr. Stickney shows that the arrests, in any case, were an improper remedy in the suit; that the papers in the suit were printed and ready on the 2d of September; that the order of arrest was obtained on the 4th; that its service was delayed until the day of election, the 7th, with Mr. Field's knowledge; that after the arrest was made and Mr. Ramsey was in confinement, while an attempt was being made in the next room to steal the fruit of his life's labor from him by Mr. Field's clients, Mr. Field, "the leader of the New-York Bar, the prince of honorable and courteous practitioners, came to the door of the President's room, and said in his peculiarly gentle and kindly manner, with his thumbs in the arm-holes of his waistcoat, 'how are you now, Ramsey?'" These things Mr. Curtis, in his "opinion" regards as the natural antecedents and circumstances to "pure accidents." The Supreme Court thought them the attendants of a suit brought with a bad purpose. The opinion of the public seems to follow that of the Court.

A Sioux Hero.

The American savage, it is to be feared, has wofully degenerated from the attractive ideal of aboriginal romance. If Uncas were suddenly brought back from the happy hunting grounds to the wigwams of his people on the Plains, the condition of things would scarcely edify or please him. He would find the noble red man rather dirty and degraded, much given to fire-water and petty pilfering, and altogether an adept in various vices that would move his deepest scorn. Perhaps Uncas himself, indeed, was very little better before he fell into the hands of the novelist. Yet every now and then, some descendant of this doomed and outcast race gives us a flash of such real nobleness of spirit as makes Cooper's myths seem almost possible. The death of the Santee-Sioux Chief, Standing Buffalo, as described by the Indian Agent at Milk River, smacks of antique heroism. He had made a treaty with the pale-faces that he would not go to war. A band of the Yancton Sioux, on the war path against the Assiniboines, besought the aid of his prowess. They begged him to be their leader, but Standing Buffalo felt bound by his pledge and refused. Then they reviled him and flung at him the cruelest taunt that can be given a savage. They called him a coward, and he yielded. He consented to join them in order to wipe out the insult, but avowed his intention to do it by his death. So having called the head men of his tribe together he gave them wise counsel to keep at peace with the pale faces, and then, like the Roman Consul, went forth to die for a principle. Meeting a much larger body of the rival tribe, he plunged at once into their midst singing his death song, and not deigning to fire a shot himself, fell almost instantly riddled with bullets.

There is something very touching in such devotion, whether it be exhibited by a savage or civilized hero. Abstractly speaking, of course, Standing Buffalo did a rash and foolish thing in yielding his better judgment to a meaningless insult. But, according to his wide standard of right and wrong, he showed a degree of magnanimity and unselfishness which few white men, so placed, would have equalled. Uncas, himself, we may be sure, will not disdain to welcome him to the happy hunter's ground, where Sioux and Assiniboine hunt together in peace, and the meddling pale-face can never intrude. Let us hope that the worthy chieftain's countrymen will emulate his fidelity, without his suicidal courage.

A people capable of such individual acts of highmindedness cannot be wholly irredeemable. And, although we may not at once persuade them to turn their scalping-knives into pruning-hooks, and their tomahawks into ploughshares, judicious treatment may at least avert those weapons from ourselves.

The Democrats and the Laboring Men.

The Democratic Party makes great claims to the confidence of the laboring men. It professes to be specially careful of their interests. How do the acts of the party agree with its professions? What it has actually done is to pass a law in this State making eight hours' work a day's work when performed in the employ of the State. That is all. But even this law is in portions of the State a dead letter. We do not characterize it as wise or unwise, but we say, that after having been passed by a Democratic Legislature, it is not enforced by Democratic officials. The records of Gov. Hoffman's office will show this to be the fact. Let us see, on the other hand, what the Democratic Party has had a chance to do and has not done for the laboring men.

It might have aided in the reduction of national taxation. That taxation certainly falls heavily on laboring men. It is the unavoidable burden laid upon them by a Democratic rebellion. The Democratic Party has refused to lighten it. A year ago, in a Republican Congress, a bill was agreed upon reducing the Internal Revenue taxes by fifty-seven millions, and the Customs duties by twenty-six millions, a reduction in all of eighty-three millions ($83,000,000.) All the Democrats in the Senate, and all but five of the Democrats in the House, voted against this bill. Of those five, two were from Kentucky, and one from each of the States of California, Connecticut and Arkansas, a fact which shows that the Democrats who favor reduced taxation are not only few but very far between. Again, in our tariff, as it stood in July, 1870, there were certain taxes that have weighed particularly heavily on laboring men. Chief among them were the tax on iron and the tax on coal. These taxes in their effect on industries which give employment to working men, in their effect on the cost of tools working men are obliged to used, and on the cost of shelter and fuel with which they are obliged to supply themselves were simply oppressive. Moreover, they rested solely on the selfish demand of monopolies, and the work which had up to that time sustained them in Congress was almost exclusively done in the lobbies.

Now, it is scarcely two months since the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania met and expressed its view of the policy to be adopted toward these two taxes. Speaking for a State where laboring men have, within a year, been driven to the most extreme measures to sustain their interests, this Convention said: "We herewith request our representatives in Congress, when the tariff shall be the subject of readjustment, to see that the immense products of the State and its industries are properly cared for." The "immense products" of Pennsylvania are iron and coal. "Properly cared for" means what Pennsylvania Democrats have always voted for in Congress, in season and out of season, the imposition of a tax on all the iron and coal used in the land for the benefit of the iron and coal companies of Pennsylvania. It is pretty well ascertained that these taxes, which feed the great monopolies of the State, do not benefit the working men employed in the production, but that every advantage obtained by the latter has been obtained by compulsion. It is perfectly certain that the taxes hamper and injure every working man in the country, including those of Pennsylvania. Yet the Democratic Party of that State boldly asks for the continuance of the bounties already enjoyed by these "immense products" and more immense monopolies.

If we turn our attention nearer home, the record of the Democratic Party is even worse, and is as bad as bad can be. Its plundering of the public in this City is a greater outrage upon the laboring men than upon any other class; first, because they are that portion of consumers who can least readily shift the burden of taxation on others; second, because when they do thus shift it by raising their wages, this rise, in proportion as it is universal, increases the cost to them of many of the necessaries of life; and lastly, because, by the wretched system of taxation employed in this State, the burden of taxation falls on and increases rents, which consume a far greater proportion of the income of a laboring man than of that of any other member of the community. Therefore, when Tammany, under the pretext of giving employment to a few hundred laborers, in the furnishing and repairing of the Court-house, steals between five and six millions of dollars, it steals far more of it from the laboring men generally of the City than from those who can better afford to lose it. It is the laboring man who pays most heavily for the stables and conservatories, the horses and houses and diamonds of Mr. Tweed and his associates in public plundering.

Moreover, the system by which taxation falls thus chiefly on real estate, and so on the laboring men's rents, and by which personal wealth so largely escapes, is one for which the Democracy is responsible. Its wastefulness and injustice were fully shown, last Winter, to a Democratic Legislature by the able report of the Tax Commission, of which Mr. David A. Wells was Chairman. The report also pointed out a means of remedying the evil. It was treated with silent indifference. A few thousand copies were ordered printed, and it was then buried in the pigeon holes of some Committee. It "had no money in it," and it was not heard from again in a Legislature which gave five millions of dollars to Mr. Tweed to spend as he chose, under pretense of increasing the water supply, and authorized the Tammany officials to indefinitely increase the City and County debt.

Closed Churches.

Much has been written of late, pro and con on the subject of clergymen's holidays. There seems to be no good reason why a minister should not have a vacation as well as the worker engaged in a less sacred and possibly less laborious vocation. Rest and refreshment are absolutely necessary for all, and no doubt, after a month spent in the woods or among the hills, or listening to the solemn teaching of the sea, a clergyman returns to his charge with clearer notions of his duties and responsibilities, and a more vigorous zeal to fulfil them. Says Lowell:

> "Only to bask and ripen is sometimes
> The scholar's wiser business;"

and the truth is truest of him whose studies are confined to the spiritual order and are exhausting as they are more exacting. Ministers' holidays are not only eminently proper but even eminently necessary.

It may, however, be regarded as of questionable propriety whether the Church should take a vacation with its pastor. Piety does not invariably go to the country for the Summer, and He for whose worship churches are provided, demands that homage at all times alike. To the truly devout spirit a church with closed doors on the Lord's Day is as disheartening a spectacle in Summer as it would be in Winter. Now why cannot the interests of religion be made consistent with the health of the pastor? It has been justly said that most clergymen are apt to fall into grooves in their methods of religious exposition, and that congregations would be benefited by an occasional change of preaching. But to secure that salutary variety, few people care to leave the churches where they have sittings, and to which they come with much the same sort of attachment they feel for their homes. If a more comprehensive system of pulpit exchanges could be contrived, whereby country ministers during the Summer months could fill city charges, and *vice versa*, a most estimable and hard-worked portion of the community would obtain needed recreation and invigorating change of scene, without detriment to the interests of religion. By a well-organized plan of relief, in short, every denomination could give rest to its clergymen without the necessity of closing a single church.

The New-York and Brooklyn Court-Houses.

To aid our readers in fully comprehending how much money has been stolen under the pretense of building, "fitting up," and furnishing our "new Court-house," we propose to show what a similar building, honestly built and well kept up, actually cost. Such a building is found in the Brooklyn Court-house. That structure was erected between the Fall of 1861 and the Fall of 1865, when materials and labor were at the highest. It covers within one-sixth as much area as the New-York Court-house. It is built of marble, iron and brick, and is fire-proof. It is furnished on the whole quite as well and in some respects better. It has as many rooms with carpeting upon the floors; there is a larger part of each room carpeted; and the carpet, matting and oil-cloth are very much better and in better condition. It has been finished six years.

The total original cost of the Brooklyn Court-house was $551,758 28. Its cost up to the present time is $745,601 44. For the New-York Court-house there was appropriated previous to Jan. 1, 1868, $3,700,000. We have proven, by extracts from the Controller's books, that since that period there has been paid to Garvey, Ingersoll & Co., Keyser & Co., and J. W. Smith, for work claimed to have been done on the Court-house, $6,997,893 24. The Court-house has, therefore, cost, up to the present time, at least $10,697,893 24. More than enough has thus been spent for the New-York Court-house to have built, furnished, and kept in repair for six years fourteen such Court-houses as that of Brooklyn.

Some of the items of expenditure on the two buildings are interesting. For instance: The carpenter work and furnishing in the Brooklyn Court-house has cost up to Jan. 1, 1871, $113,058 71. In the New-York Court-house, *a part* of the same kind of work cost, in the last three years, $2,793,024 99, or more than twenty-four times as much as in Brooklyn.

The plumbing and gas-fitting for the Brooklyn Court-house foots up $27,339 95. A part of the same work for three years in the New-York Court-house amounts to $749,224 81, or twenty-seven times as much as in Brooklyn. The carpets for the Brooklyn Court-house have cost $20,311 60. A portion of the money spent for carpets in three years in the New-York Court-house is proven to be $565,731 39, or twenty-eight times as much as in Brooklyn. These statements and comparisons are based on the accounts kept by the officials in the two Counties. In Brooklyn the accounts are open to the inspection of any citizen. In New-York they were got in defiance of the efforts of the authorities to conceal them. We ask every honest Democrat, remembering that in each case the officials are Democratic, to draw his own conclusions.

ON THE PLAINS.

The Yale Scientific Party—Start for the Mountains—Interesting Gossip About Fort Wallace.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fort Wallace, Kansas, Thursday, July 20, 1871.

We are here. "We" consist of eleven graduates of Yale, who propose to spend the next four or five months in hunting for fossils among the plains and mountains of the great West, under the leadership of Prof. Marsh, of the Sheffield Scientific School. Last year Prof. Marsh led an exploring expedition across the country, and greatly enriched the cabinet at New-Haven. This year promises a rich harvest. With a day's rest, after 2,000 miles of steady travel by rail, we start to-morrow on horse, or, more properly speaking, on mule-back, for a four weeks' ride along the Smoky Hill route. The search after fossil vertebrates is to be diversified by search after live vertebrates, to wit: The droves of buffalo and antelope which we saw from our car windows as we swept across the prairies. There is just enough of danger from Indian and rattlesnake to give sufficient spice to the journey, although our escort of troops is an all-sufficient protection from the former, and our well-filled medicine chest and flasks practically guarantee our exemption from harm from the latter.

All day long we have been busy in consigning to our trunks articles which the denizen of the plains knows as "store clothes" and "boiled shirts," and in arraying ourselves in true hunting costume—broad hats, perforated with holes; heavy blue shirts, the deep pockets of which hide compass, whistle, oil-can, knife, &c.; heavy pants, with seat and knees covered with buckskin; and leggings and shoes or boots. Our saddles support saddle-bags and haversacks, our carbines are slung across our backs, and a broad belt holds hammer, knife and revolver. Eleven men, thus armed, with our escort of ten more, make up an array which a horde of Indians would scarcely dare to attack. Then, again, the greater number of them are to the north, hunting the buffalo. The only traces of the red men which we saw on the journey out were the stone piles which they make on conspicuous points as landmarks, unless you count as signs of their presence the little mud embankment at each station, with its garrison of four or five men, and the forts which lie along the railroad at a distance of about one hundred miles from each other. These latter, however, the savages rarely venture to attack. Occasionally they make a hurried foray and carry off one or two scalps and a few head of cattle, but this is all. [illegible] tive and the Indian follows [illegible]

Wallace is a fair specimen of a frontier fort. At first sight, it seems as if the traders' stores which cluster around its outskirts would offer a temptation to the savage mind, which the scantiness of the garrison and the absence of stockade or embankment would combine to render irresistible. But a second look reveals the row of brass howitzers which command every point of approach and render successful attack an impossibility, as no considerable body of Indians could approach the place without having their advance perceived and notice sent to the different posts near by. The parade-ground is large and level and equally hard, for the burning sun bakes everything here. Ground exposed to a temperature which ranges from 100° to 130° in the shade, could scarcely but be hard. To be sure, the nights are delightfully cool. Yesterday the mercury stood at 110°, today it is 105°. Last night we slept on the floor of the barracks with doors closed and two blankets for covering. The barracks here are clean and airy; the officers' quarters are not palatial, but they are sufficiently comfortable. The arsenal, store-room, hospital, &c., are substantial stone buildings. In the last is the apothecary's shop, where excellent soda-water is sold to the thirsty multitude, or rather to that portion of it which does not prefer the sutler's store, with its billiard-table and cooling cobblers—cobblers which cost officers and civilians fifteen cents, but which are prepared for privates at the moderate charge of twenty-five cents. This peculiar tariff is said to have a beneficial effect in checking intemperance. Fort Wallace is garrisoned by three companies nominally; really by considerably less than one. The necessity of guarding an extended line of railroad, and the constant desertions, keep the company rolls very slim. Desertion is said to be a growing evil. The men weary of the monotonous life, and the result is that the day after pay-day almost invariably sees the ranks thinner than before. The recent action of the Government in lowering the rate of pay nearly $4 per month has had a powerful influence in this direction. A few days ago sixty men deserted from Fort Hays in a body, and only eight were recaptured. Every Indian tribe has more or less of them domiciled among it, and they are said to be first in everything that is barbarous and cruel. But the Yale Scientific Expedition is banging fiercely away at some unhappy doves which have been found. The slaughter as yet is not enormous, and there is a call for reinforcements. Such an opportunity for practice cannot be neglected, and my letter must close. About the middle of August we hope to return here laden with fossils, and then we strike for Washington and Oregon. Until the middle of August we shall be cut off from all communication with the outside world.

MEM.

The Battle of Fredericksburg—Letter from Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Alluding to the battle of Fredericksburg, a correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* writes:

"By the way, we have seen in the manuscript of the forthcoming *Lee Memorial Volume* a very characteristic letter from Gen. R. E. Lee to a distinguished Federal General in answer to a letter of inquiry concerning this battle. In order to fortify certain opinions which he held concerning this great conflict, this officer, whose name, if it were proper to give it, would be recognized as one of the most distinguished Federal Generals that the war produced, wrote to Gen. Lee. In his answer, which has never been published, the old chieftain says: That he has no reason to believe that Gen. McClellan neglected to do anything in his power to gain success; that he presumes that Gen. Burnside had good reasons for changing his route and advancing on Fredericksburg; that so far as he could judge the earlier arrival of the Federal pontoons would not have altered the result, as it would only have caused an earlier concentration of the Confederate forces at Fredericksburg, and that as for the plan urged by this distinguished officer after the battle (to the effect that the Federal Army should be moved back to Acquia Creek and put on board of transports, that Richmond should be threatened from Fortress Monroe, and that as soon as the Confederate Army fell back to meet that movement Burnside's army should enter the Rappahannock and thus flank the heights of Fredericksburg,) Gen. Lee said that it was impossible now to determine definitely what would have been the result of that movement, but that he did not think that the Confederate Army would have fallen back on Richmond until the necessity was fully developed. He closes his letter by quaintly saying: 'It is so easy to form opinions in the light of subsequent events which we could not have previously formed for lack of sufficient information that it is difficult to say how much weight should be attached to opinions thus formed.'"

Statistics of the Week.

Nineteen hundred and forty-one persons were arrested by the Police last week.

Dr. Russell, Register of Records, reports as the vital statistics of the week, ending at noon yesterday, 47 still-births, 397 births, 112 marriages, and 523 deaths. Although this shows an increase of 47 deaths over the previous week, there was in fact a decrease in mortality from natural causes, as the victims of the explosion more than account for the increase.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports twenty fires during the week, with an estimated loss of $6,884, and an insurance of $232,300. Of these disasters six were caused by defective flues, five by carelessness, two by kerosene, and the others were accidents.

EUROPEAN MAILS.

Interesting Extracts from Our English and Continental Files.

The steam-ship *Hermann*, which left Bremen on July 22 and Southampton on July 25, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than were those of the *Parthia* on Thursday.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Religious Equality the Needed Principle—Mr. Gladstone's Views.

A deputation of about fifty Irish gentlemen, a large proportion of whom were members of Parliament, waited upon the Prime Minister, in Downing-street, on July 24, to urge upon him their views upon the subject of education. Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN, Bart., introduced the deputation.

THE DEMANDS.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin said there was a general impression in Ireland at the end of last session that before this year had passed the Government would give them a system of education founded upon principles of perfect religious equality. This impression arose from the right honorable gentleman's own declaration when he became Premier, that the Government had taken office for a variety of purposes, the chief of which were to find a solution of the Irish Church question, the Irish Land Laws question, and Irish Education question, the latter especially including the subject of higher education in Ireland. A general feeling existed among Irish parents that each year's delay was a wrong to their children. The deputation therefore asked Her Majesty's Government to propose a measure at the beginning of next session which would meet the acknowledged requirements. In asking this the deputation were only asking for a further development of those great Liberal principles for which the right honorable gentleman was so distinguished. The memorial which he had to present on behalf of the Corporation of Dublin urged that civil and religious liberty in Ireland would remain incomplete as long as perfect religious equality was not enjoyed. The Catholic people of Ireland were entitled, from their numbers, wealth and influence to be placed in a position of educational equality with their Episcopalian fellow-countrymen, and measures should be taken (in the opinion of the memorialists) to secure to them such a system as might accord with their religious principles, and facilities for universal and immediate education, equal in all respects to those enjoyed by other denominations. It was a grievance to Irish Catholics to be excluded from university education because of their religious opinions, and the memorialists besought the Government to give the members of the Catholic Church in Ireland the educational equality of which they felt the need.

THE PREMIER'S VIEWS.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply, said: Allow me to preface the few words I have to say by stating that Lord HARTINGTON very much wished to be present at this interview, but is prevented by Her Majesty's commands to be in attendance at Osborne. I understand the object of this deputation to be to claim that whatever is done in relation to education in Ireland should be done in accordance with the establishment of principles of religious equality; and likewise to urge that we should proceed in that matter with as much expedition as possible. There is only one word which it is desirable I should say with reference to your Lordship's opening speech, wherein mention was made of some expressions which fell from me as constituting the basis of this proceeding. I wish to draw a distinction between the higher education question in Ireland and other educational questions, and I wish to say it was the former, and not the latter, that was contemplated, not only by myself, but the whole Liberal Party in general in 1868. It was with reference to them I felt that the Roman Catholic community to a great extent, and likewise some other religious communities in Ireland, not so numerous, perhaps, but not the less important, had a distinct and decided grievance; and it was on account of that we certainly placed the question of a higher education in Ireland upon the same footing as that of the Church and Land laws of that country. That portion of our mission no doubt remains to be accomplished, and I fully admit the pledges given by us, and the expectations that the people of Ireland are entitled to found upon them. I draw this distinction, not for the purpose of intimating the opinion that there are not other matters relating to education in Ireland, whether it be intermediate or primary, which form very proper objects for the attention of the Government; but I mean that these latter subjects stand to be considered upon grounds of general policy rather than of specific grievance. At any rate, historically they are not included in the discussion of 1868, when the present Parliament was elected. I hope you, therefore, do not understand that it is intended to shut out these matters altogether, but it was the subject of higher education with regard to which we fully recognized that it constituted part of what I may call the mission of the present Government. With respect to the question of time, you are here, and not unnaturally, to urge forward this subject without loss of time; but, on the other hand, I am sure you will permit me to say that the prevailing views of the House of Commons are that the interests of Ireland have, and very properly have, shut out of the present Parliament hitherto a great many questions relating to England and Scotland. I assure you I wish we had a great deal more time to place at your service, but other interests, social and otherwise, of the Empire are continually pressing forward, and it is evident that it is more and more becoming apparent that the great difficulty Parliament has is to apply itself effectually to work which is coming in arrears. I am afraid, therefore, all I can do just now is to make that frank acknowledgment. No doubt there is a distinct educational grievance in Ireland, so far as the higher education of that country is concerned; we have the same anxiety that we always had to deal with it, and we trust the manner in which we endeavored to deal with other questions will stand as some assurance to you, both of our desire to approach this matter and others on the same footing. That is our desire, and we shall endeavor to give these questions that place which their importance merits. For my own part I share your anxiety, and hope the time will not be long before we shall deal with the subject. Of one thing you may rest assured, we shall never be parties to any measure relating to higher education in Ireland except one which is conformable with the language and principles we have held in connection with former transactions undertaken and carried out for the benefit of Ireland.

FRANCE AND ROME.

The National Assembly and the Imperial Power—M. Thiers' Funeral Oration Over the Deceased Rule of the Eternal City.

The Versailles correspondent of the *Daily News* gives some details respecting the debate in the National Assembly on July 22 on what is called the Bishops' petition praying for interference on behalf of the Pope's temporal power. The reports of the committees on the sets of petitions, which it has been agreed to call by the name just mentioned, entirely echoes the spirit of the petitions and described the Pope as a "prisoner" in the Vatican. The Bishop of Orleans was called upon to speak first, but he gave way to M. THIERS.

M. THIERS' ADDRESS.

M. THIERS said that under certain circumstances great interests might better be served by silence than by words. He had nothing to dissimulate. He was now, as ever, a partisan of the temporal power, and in that belief he would die; only the heritage left him by the Empire was such that it was not possible for him at the present hour to support the temporal power as he would like to do. He then, referring to his own speeches in the Corps Législatif, threw the whole blame of the present difficulty upon the Empire. It was madness of the Emperor to fight for the unity of Italy. He did not blame the Italians, who were only pursuing an idea which they were perfectly justified in entertaining. But the result had fatally shown how right he was in foretelling that the unity of Italy would, by the force of example, engender the unity of Germany. In this belief he had not shrunk from separating himself, while he opposed the Empire, from men who were now his colleagues. But the fact he had now to deal with was that the unity of Italy was an accomplished fact. He hated as much as anybody the substitution of force for right; but he, being responsible for the welfare of France, must not rashly commit himself to a war. It was true the petitioners said they did not want war. But he must beware of delusion. The diplomatic intervention which they called for might be pregnant with war, and at any rate might cause France to be distrusted by foreign Powers. All these Powers were on good terms with Italy, and he felt it a political necessity that he should be on good terms with Italy also. He would confidently ask the most fervent Catholic in the House whether he would do otherwise. He was proud to say that he had reorganized the army. But he had done it honestly to give France the place which, all her misfortunes notwithstanding, she was yet entitled to among nations, and not with any view that she should make war on the first pretext. His policy was pacific. He could not support the temporal power to an extent incompatible with this pacific policy.

M. DUPANLOUP'S SPEECH.

The Bishop of Orleans began his speech by complimenting M. THIERS upon the "rare fidelity" which had made him reiterate today sentiments which he had expressed under the Republic of 1848. He treated as an electoral calumny the assertion that priests wanted war, but was much interrupted when he said that the men who calumniated priests were extremely likely to massacre hostages. He concluded by saying that without making war France might do something for the Pope, and that it would be glorious for her to take the initiative of an European intervention. The present situation was intolerable, and could not last; and he dwelt upon a saying of Count DE MONTALEMBERT, that it was necessary that the temporal and spiritual power should be united in Rome, in order that the spiritual power should be free elsewhere. He could not believe it to be in the designs of Providence that, after a reign of eighteen centuries, the Popes would be salaried chaplains of the wretched King VICTOR EMMANUEL. M. THIERS, in reply, exchanged amenities with the Bishop, but said he would not commit the country to a rash course.

M. GAMBETTA APPEARS.

Then (the correspondent continues) M. GAMBETTA, whose appearance in the tribune produced a great sensation and a profound silence, as when M. THIERS goes to speak, said: "I have but two or three words to say, and I was going to take the liberty, in order to spare the time of the House, to say them from my place when I was called. An order of the day, proposed by M. MARCEL BARTHE, stating that the Assembly, relying upon the prudent and patriotic sentiments expressed by the Chief of the Executive Power, passes to the order of the day, entirely expresses my sentiments and those of my friends. I therefore support it." M. KELLER (the ultra-Catholic member for Alsace) then said that the order of the day which he would have supported when adopted by M. THIERS quite changed its signification when GAMBETTA adhered to it. Indescribable confusion and excitement followed this assault from the Catholic party. M. THIERS said he did not seek support anywhere, but when it came to him he did not repudiate it, and he thought that if Discord herself could speak, she could not say a more unfortunate word than M. KELLER had said. It was not M. THIERS' object to give a triumph to either extreme side of the house. After much and great struggles for the last word, M. THIERS agreed to accept the reference of the petition to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the understanding that "prudence and patriotism" were to preside at the consideration. This in reality amounted to the same thing as the order of the day, and therefore the division lists repudiating the order of the day and accepting the reference amount to nothing.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

The Paris Mint has temporarily ceased to coin French money. It appears the Government is not satisfied with the present model, and a new one is to be offered for competition. *En attendant*, the mint is hard at work coining several millions of bronze pieces for the Egyptian Government.

The Cork *Herald* announces that divers are still engaged on the wreck of the *Crescent City*, in Irish waters. It says that the water having been smooth during the past few days, a considerable quantity of property had been recovered, including nearly one thousand dollars, in specie, and some hundred bales of cotton. There is yet a large amount of property, however, untouched.

The *Figaro* says that a Bavarian General, HARTMANN, whom the King of Bavaria had just made a Baron, was in his youth not only a Frenchman, but a French soldier. A native of the Palatinate, he entered the French Army under NAPOLEON I., and served for ten years, gaining the Cross of the Legion of Honor. When the Palatinate returned under the crown of Bavaria, HARTMANN enrolled himself under the Bavarian flag, and has now served under four Sovereigns of that Kingdom.

A provincial journal, *L'Union de l'Ouest*, says that Prince NAPOLEON, after being for three days at Havre *incog.*, left in consequence of an intimation that he would not be allowed to stay longer. The repeal of the laws of exile against members of dethroned dynasties is not thought by M. THIERS at all incompatible with the arrest and trial of BONAPARTES who may assume to hold up their heads in France.

The Paris Police continue to search for arms. The aristocratic quarter of the Faubourg St. Germain had been visited, and quantities of arms and military equipments had been found. It is presumed they were left behind by the insurgents in their flight. Several agents of the Commune had been found hiding in the same quarter, among them a man concerned in the massacre of the hostages. A few petroleuses were also fished out of the furnished lodging-houses. The public is afraid the Police are over-zealous in their work, and thinks it is high time this system of arrests ceased.

The marriage of the Princess MARY of Holland to the Prince of WIED has already been announced by telegraph. A letter in the *Constitutionnel* gives some family details of the happy couple. The Princess is thirty years old, and the Prince twenty-five. The bride is heiress to one of the largest fortunes in Europe, and, like Mlle. DE MONTPENSIER formerly, had been asked for in marriage by all the lackland Princes of both hemispheres. None, however, found favor in her eyes. One day in traveling she met the young Prince of WIED at a lunch in the palace of the Prince of HESSE, and from that moment her affection was fixed. The Princess, the *Constitutionel* is told, is an excellent musician and a capital cook: she not only played the organ during a part of the marriage ceremony, but made her own wedding-cake!

Paris has commenced one of its old bad habits, viz.: duelling. An engagement has taken place in the Bois de Boulogne between a Monsieur IZABAN, who writes the monetary gossip for *Charivari*, and a Monsieur BAURD, who is also mixed up in financial literature. The duel arose out of a squabble on the Bourse during the late excessive heat, in which it was not surprising both gentlemen lost their heads, and determined to mend matters by making targets of their bodies. M. IZABAN fired first, but missed his opponent; as for poor M. BAURD, he forgot to cock his pistol, and could not fire when the signal was given. The merciful seconds here interfered, calmed down the blood-thirstiness of the duellists, and declared "honor to be satisfied." The gallant party returned to town wiser if not better men, highly delighted to find their names in print.

During his Pontificate of a quarter of a century, PIUS IX. has witnessed the deaths of nearly a hundred Cardinals, and has all but twice renewed the Sacred College. There are alive today only nine Cardinals who were presented with their hats by his predecessor GREGORY, and the youngest of these is seventy-five years of age. Several others are more or less infirm, especially Cardinals Billiet, Barnabo, Guaglia, Asquini and Barilli. Twenty-two hats—an unusually large number—are just now vacant, and the members of the Cardinalate now at Rome, and belonging to the Curia, are only twenty-eight in number, of whom three or four are reduced, more or less, to a state of inactivity by age or sickness.

A correspondent of the London *Standard* recently visited the fort of St. Cloud. In a little garden hemmed in by a broken-down hedge, close to the wall at the foot of the slope looking over the Brimborien batteries, and the old Sèvres manufactory, he saw a solitary Prussian grave. It bore an inscription painted on a tin board, firmly nailed to a black wooded cross. Although a Frenchman wrote on the top of this tin plate, "Respectez cette tombe," the writer was very much disgusted to see that a number of cosmopolitan snobs had been scrawling their sentiments over it. An English snob had written, "he died for a bad cause." A Spanish snob, "los ladrones no merecen respecto." A French snob, "les voleurs Prussiens finiront tous de même." A French soldier, who signs his name and his battalion, rebukes all these snobbish ghouls with the remark that "Devant la mort vainqueurs et vaincus doivent fraterniser." The French and Prussian military authorities should certainly interfere to prevent the further desecration of the grave of the brave man who "starb den Tod für Vaterland."

At the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. HUGH MASON, the Chairman, expressed a hope that the French would not abandon the treaty, but he would prefer to see an entire abrogation of the treaty than that the British Government should become a party to any increase of the duties now levied upon the import of British manufactures into France. He pointed out that the exports of cotton goods to France had increased from £171,000, in 1854, to £285,000 in 1859; and under the operation of the treaty to £1,200,000 in 1869. In the same way, though not to the same extent, the imports of cotton manufactures from France to England had increased from £224,000 in 1854 to £372,000 in 1859, and under the operation of the treaty to £570,000. The grand total of English imports from France was 10,000,000 in 1854; 17,000,000 in 1859; and in 1867, under the French treaty, they amounted to 34,000,000. The growth of trade had gone on, while the cotton trade with Belgium and Russia, with which there was no treaty, and where high protective duties were imposed, had been almost stationary. With regard to the trade of the district, he stated that while in 1859 the consumption of cotton was measured by 29,000 bales per week, it was now exactly double. As a further evidence of the vitality of the trade, he stated that in Oldham district alone new mills were being erected which would employ 350,000 spindles.

A False Friend.

One of the most singular of recent crimes was brought to the notice of Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, afternoon. It appears that for some time one LEOPOLD SELLER, of No. 24 Attorney-street, has been on intimate terms with Mr. STICH, of the firm of BROMBERGH & STICH, wholesale dealers in hats, at No. 39 Mercer-street, and has been accustomed to pass a portion of each day with him at the store, and has often gone out with him to dine. It has been his habit when leaving the store finally for the day, to do so alone, and at a moment when the two porters were engaged in the office. On almost every such occasion he picked up a bundle of hats or caps as he went out, and was almost always seen to do so by the porter or one of the clerks, but they knowing him to be an intimate friend of Mr. STICH, did not suspect anything to be wrong and made no remark upon the circumstances. Finally the amount of goods became so large that they were missed by the firm, and inquiries being made the clerk mentioned that Mr. SELLER had taken away a great many. Accordingly when SELLER appeared, yesterday afternoon, he was charged with the theft, and he immediately fled, pursued by Mr. BROMBERGH. There was a hot and exciting chase for several blocks, causing a great commotion in the neighborhood, but in Elm-street, near Howard, SELLER was intercepted and captured by Officer HUNTER, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and immediately taken before Justice HOGAN, but was remanded to the Station-house until to-morrow, to allow time for the evidence against him to be perfected. He confessed to having committed the larcenies, and said he had sold his booty to JACOB UHLFELDER, No. 184 Grand-street, and Capt. WALSH immediately caused his arrest as the receiver, and he was locked up in the Spring-street Police Station-house.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

City Announcements.

If the condition of affairs for the past month has suggested little comment because of its uniformity, those who keep the record are now in a position to deal with a not distant future. The statistics of the box-office show that August is as profitable a month as September, and hence a speedy and general change of programme. The last performances of "Elfie" occur this week at Wallack's. On Aug. 14 Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and the new and old artists surrounding her will appear at that house in "Bluebeard." Booth's will be re-opened on the same date with "Little Nell and the Marchioness" as the play. Miss LOTTA will fill her familiar characters, and Mr. J. T. RAYMOND is to be *Dick Swiveller*. At a later date, a formal announcement of the intended inception of Miss CUSHMAN'S engagement will be made: we are already able to make known the fact that Mr. WILLIAM CRESWICK has been secured to act with Miss CUSHMAN. At Niblo's, "Across the Continent" will have its last rehearsals between now and Saturday next, and, we believe, will make way on Aug. 14 for "Fritz," with Mr. EMMET. The Olympic will be closed for a brief recess after Saturday night's representation of "Schneider." The steady popularity of this theatre is shown by the fact that the suspension of business proposed will only be the second since Mr. JAMES E. HAYES began his term of management in the Autumn of 1867. The recess, indeed, is only to be taken under pressure of preparations for the revival of "Humpty Dumpty," which had 483 expositions between 1871 and 1872. It has been resolved, we are told, to shrink from no outlay a fit reproduction of the pantomime may exact. Scenery and dresses will be fresh, and the artists will be numberless. *Clown* and *Pantaloon*, the reader will be glad to hear, will be embodied as heretofore, by Messrs. G. L. and C. K. FOX. The KIRALFYS will also be welcomed back. But new performers will exert a special power of attractiveness. The management heralds already the result of labors abroad. Signorine BERTOLDI and Mlle. MORIONDO, *premières danseuses*, from La Scala, of Milan, are on their way hither, with Mlle. ALEXANDROWA, a star dancer from St. Petersburg. Then we are to behold the MARTIN family, who have an endless repertory of drolleries, and a quartet of French grotesque dancers known as "Les Zig-Zags," and two tiny professional characters, known as "Young Adonis" and "Little Venus," aged respectively four and two and a half years. We need not, however, regard the foregoing names as making aught but a fraction of the company whose services an elaborate show of the adventures of "Humpty Dumpty" will enlist. Further and copious details will follow....Mr. G. C. BONIFACE played at Wood's Museum nightly throughout the week just ended, and Mr. JOHN L. HALL and a burlesque troupe acted there today....A series of views, illustrative of Paris under the Commune, and exhibiting not only the metropolis of the present, but such parts of the city of the past as invite picturing for purposes of contrast, will be shown by means of a large stereopticon at Apollo Hall, to-morrow and every evening until further notice. A number of highly-interesting views and likenesses—the leaders of the Commune being bodied forth with photographic fidelity—ought to draw and delight large audiences....An excellent suggestion and a most generous offer reach us from an artist of great merit. Mme. LOUISE LICHTMAY writes to us to propose that a committee be formed to arrange a representation of German opera, whereof the proceeds will be applied to the relief of the sufferers by the calamity of Sunday last. Mme. LICHTMAY tenders in furtherance of this object her own services and those of her full German opera company. M. A. DE GARAY, manager of the troupe, advises us that Mme. LICHTMAY and her associates will be at the disposal of a committee after Aug. 14....The assertion that Mr. CHARLES FECHTER had purchased the Fourteenth-street Theatre is founded not on rumor, but on fact. Though all Mr. FECHTER'S plans are not yet made, the building is his, and he will at once proceed to its reconstruction. This work, which will be thorough, will much enlarge the stage and the auditorium, as it is likely these will absorb two houses in Fifteenth-street. It is hoped the theatre will be in readiness for opening in November.....A cable telegram acquaints us with the date fixed upon for Mme. JANAUSCHEK'S departure for the United States. She sails from Bremen on Aug. 12.

Miscellaneous Tidings.

Miss ADA HARLAND, a fascinating and accomplished young lady, will be among the tourists this season. Under the management of Mr. M. LEVI she will commence a professional journey throughout the States with "Lola," a new romantic drama, of which Wood's Museum, in this City, is to have *la primeur* to-morrow fortnight....Miss JEAN BURNSIDE will be among the *débutantes* of the season. She will soon appear at a Metropolitan theatre in a new play, written expressly for her...."Jasper," a dramatization of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," is to be the opening play, under the new administration at the Grand Opera-house....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will begin his Fall season at the New-York Academy of Music on Oct. 1. Then he will go to Chicago to dedicate the Crosby Opera-house, which has been entirely remodeled. After a tour through the West, Mr. THOMAS will go to Boston and give a series of eight concerts, beginning on Dec. 1, at the Music Hall. Mr. THOMAS has engaged several eminent soloists, and to succeed Miss MEHLIG, a pupil of LISZT, Miss MARIA MENTER, who, according to the Leipsig *Signale*, is possessed of every musical virtue and is furthermore said to be blessed with great personal beauty. Being a pupil of LISZT, doubtless his compositions will have a prominent place in her repertory. Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN is now and will be for the ensuing season leading violinist in Mr. THOMAS' orchestra, of which Mr. HENRY HEINE, violinist, has also become a member....Naunemacher's Opera-house, (new,) in Milwaukee, will be opened with great pomp on Aug. 17....The opening of the season of Italian Opera at the San Francisco Metropolitan Theatre is thus described in the San Francisco *Alta*: "This house was crowded Monday night, by one of those audiences which always greet the opening of a promising opera season in San Francisco, especially if an old acquaintance is to be welcomed back. Madame AGATHA STATES had been often and favorably heard from during her long absence in Europe. ORLANDINI and SUSINI had been here before, and were pleasantly remembered; and a new tenor, CECCHI, was to make his first appearance. Attractions enough; and 'Ernani' was well chosen to set them forth, as it gives each leading voice a chance for display, and includes splendid choruses and a fine plot. With the exception of meagre mounting and dressing, the opera was admirably produced, and gave great satisfaction. Mme. STATES' reception was a perfect ovation. To long-continued applause was added a shower of bouquets and wreaths. The same demonstrations were repeated with double enthusiasm at the close of her splendid rendering of the "Involami." This performance evinced perfect mastery of the difficult music, and showed the thorough training she has undergone. Her voice is at once powerful and clear, under admirable control, giving a sustained shake or single prolonged note with apparent ease, but brilliant in tone rather than sympathetic. In the stormiest scene and chorus it was heard above all others, clear, full and true. The audience, comprising a large proportion of critical music lovers, was delighted with her finished style and fine vocalization, which were continually displayed through the evening. In the last act her singing was more tender and her acting expressive. Signor ORLANDINI, who was here first about six years ago, with PHILLIPS and SCONCIA, has improved in the interval. His rich and smooth baritone is as fresh and well-managed as ever, while he has gained ease in manner and expression in acting. Both his singing and acting in *Carlos* were excellent, his execution of the arias assigned the part winning enthusiastic applause. Signor SUSINI made a dignified and imposing figure as *De Silva*, and his superb bass filled the house with sonorous melody. The three leading voices we have noticed were heard to splendid advantage in the concerted pieces and in the magnificent chorus at the end of the third act, which excited a storm of applause and a persistent encore. Signor CECCHI, the tenor, was rather disappointing. His voice has smooth and pleasing tones, but apparently lacks strength and volume, though he may be suffering from our trying climate. When singing alone it was heard to better advantage, and in the last act he won considerable applause by his impassioned tones and acting. He will doubtless improve on acquaintance. The choruses of the evening were effectively given, and the orchestra, under Signor GIORZA, acquitted itself creditably. On the whole, the troupe is a good one, and the season has opened most successfully."....Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS is drawing crowded houses at the Theatre Royal, in Montreal....Mrs. MORRISON, once Miss CHARLOTTE NICKINSON, has re-appeared on the stage in Toronto....Mr. WYNDHAM will import several fresh artists for his company this Fall...."Elfie" has been produced at the California Theatre....Miss HELEN TRACEY will act next season at the California Theatre....Mr. EDWIN FORREST is passing the Summer at Cohasset....Mme. LICHTMAY has formed an opera troupe, and will be heard Monday or Tuesday at Saratoga....Mr. J. SWAYNE BUCKLEY has acted in a play written expressly for him, and entitled "On the Track," at the Boston Theatre....New-Haven is to have a new opera-house, under the direction of C. S. BUSHNELL, of Pacific Railroad notoriety....Mr. GEORGE B. FARNSWORTH has accepted the position of business agent of the Globe Theatre in Boston, and will enter at once upon the performance of its duties....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON and Mr. WILLIAM WARREN, of Boston, are rusticating together at Mr. JEFFERSON'S farm, in Hohokus, New-Jersey....The Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore, will be re-opened on Saturday night next....Miss BLANCHE, daughter of E. L. DAVENPORT, sails for Europe in the steamer *Tarifa* on the 14th inst. She will proceed to Milan, and remain there for two years for the purpose of completing her musical education, she having decided to tread the lyric stage....Mrs. LANDER was about to begin a fresh engagement at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....The Brignoli Troupe will be heard Monday, and were to have sung on Friday, in Bangor....Miss COWELL, late of Wyndham's Comedy Troupe, has signed a one-year's engagement as a member of the company of Hooley's Opera-house, in Chicago....Mr. BEN DE BAR'S Opera-house, at St. Louis, has been very handsomely refitted. The new fresco paintings on its walls and ceilings—representative of scenes from SHAKESPEARE'S plays—are much praised....A Boston paper reports Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY quite ill with the slow fever at her home in Maine....Mr. N. LOTHIAN is to lead the orchestra at the Boston Theatre next season....Mr. JEROME HOPKINS on Monday gave a most enjoyable piano-recital at Elmira....The Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, will re-open during the first week in September, with a larger and more efficient company than that of last season. The arrangements being completed, Mr. DAVENPORT is not yet prepared to make any announcements except that the most popular members of the old company will re-appear. The theatre is now being improved in several particulars, and it will look very fresh and pretty when it is re-opened....The Walnut will re-open on the 14th of August with "Elfie," the leading parts in which will be sustained by Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, Mr. CHAS. FISHER and Miss EFFIE GERMON. This play will be followed by a new drama by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, entitled "Amy Robsart," which is one of the latest London successes. It is a dramatization of SCOTT'S novel of *Kenilworth*, and is said to afford some fine opportunities for scenic display.

Foreign Gossip.

The latest incident of note at the Royal Italian Opera in London is recounted thus in the *Times*: "Had a little more care been bestowed upon the production of CIMAROSA'S pretty and sparkling musical comedy, 'Le Astuzie Femminili,' it would doubtless have made a greater impression, and in all probability have brought a larger audience to the second performance. But, with the best intentions, we cannot bestow a word of commendation upon the execution of this hitherto unknown work of a great Italian master. Not that the representatives of the six characters, who, without the aid of chorus, have to sustain the weight of the opera, were indifferent; on the contrary, they took every pains to show that, while the 'cast' might have been more efficient, the music was safe enough in their hands. Mlle. SESSI as *Bellina*, Mme. VANZINI as *Ersilia*, and Mlle. SCALCHI as *Leonora*, whose joint intrigues to avert a distasteful and bring about a desired marriage give the title to the opera, were all very good, and Mlle. SCALCHI'S spirited delivery of an interpolated air earned a well-merited encore on both occasions. Signor BETTINI, as *Filandro*, thanks to woman's wit the ultimately successful lover of *Bellina*. Signors COTOGNI and CIAMPI as *Dr. Romualdo* and *Giampaolo*, her cunning but unsuccessful suitors, also took commendable pains; but, in spite of this, the representation generally cannot honestly be cited in any respect as one which the public have a fair right to expect from an establishment with such enormous means and appliances at command as the Royal Italian Opera. If 'Le Astuzie Femminili' was intended as a 'sop' to those amateurs and critics who habitually cry out for some 'classical' revival, as an occasional pleasant contrast to the stereotyped repertory of the day, we are bound, in due regard for truth, to protest that it might have been administered more graciously. Produced at the fag end of the season, and got up, as it were, in a scramble, it is clear that no especial importance was attached to it by the management, and that it was never contemplated to make it a 'stock opera,' any more than, some years ago, it was contemplated to make a 'stock opera' of the late AUBER'S admirable 'Domino Noir.' The music of CIMAROSA, like that of AUBER, however, is genial, charming, and masterly, all the same—far more so, indeed, than that of a good many works we could mention which, time out of mind, we have been annually forced to hear. Better leave such genuine things alone than make use of them as mere stop-gaps."....Mlle. MARIMON'S illness is represented to have cost her managers £5,000....Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE is acting in the English Provinces....Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S season at the London St. James' Theatre ended on July 22....Mr. SOTHERN'S engagement at the London Haymarket will terminate on the 12th of August....Mlle. DEJAZET has appeared at the Theatre des Fantaisies Parisiennes, Brussels, in some of her favorite characters....Mr. J. S. CLARKE was announced to appear at the London Strand Theatre on the 26th of July....Mr. ALBERRY'S comedy of "Tweedie's Rights" is in the tenth week of its career at the Vaudeville Theatre, London....The new burlesque by Mr. H. J. BYRON, with the title of "Giselle, or the Sirens of the Lotus Lake," has been brought out in the London Olympic....Mr. RAPHAEL FELIX took a benefit at the Gaiety Theatre, London, on the 18th of July—the first during five years of management of the French plays in that city....REGNIER retires from the Theatre Français, after forty years' service, being one of the longest careers on record for an actor in the same house. His pension is fixed at 9,000 francs a year....CARPEAUX, the sculptor, is at present engaged on a colossal work, destined for AUBER'S tomb, representing the composer surrounded by his *chefs-d'œuvre*; "La Muette," "Le Domino Noir," "Fra Diavolo," and the "Ambassadrice."....M. RAYMOND DESLANDES and MAYER, the former a well-known dramatist, are hereafter to manage the Paris Vaudeville....The artists of the Paris Odeon are trying to secure that house, but are likely to be outstripped in the race by M. DE CHILLY....Mlle. TOSTEE is singing with the Bouffes-Parisiens Company at Boulogne-sur-Mer...."The Siege of Paris" is the title of a grand drama soon to be acted at the Paris Ambigu....The work on the new Paris Opera-house is progressing most rapidly....Mr. STRANGE, of the London Alhambra, is seeking to secure the Paris Chatelet Theatre....The direction of the Comedie Française has changed hands—M. PERRIN, formerly manager of the opera, having replaced M. THIERRY, who returns to his old post at the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal....Herr Kapellmeister RICHARD METZDORFF, of Hamburg, has finished the composition of a grand opera, entitled "Rosamunde und der Untergang des Gepidenreichs."....A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes from Geneva: "In America, a man who has accumulated a fortune considers himself above the mere love of music, and especially above taking any part in its performance. In Geneva there is an orchestra of 100 performers, and I have had more than a dozen members pointed out to me who are worth from $100,000 to $300,000 each. They attend all the rehearsals and performances merely for the love of music. The officers and directors of the Conservatoire, who devote much time to the business, embrace some of the wealthiest men in the city."

The New Union-Square Theatre—Description of the Structure.

The theatre which is being constructed in Union-square is rapidly approaching completion. Men are at work at it both day and night, and it is most probable that it will be finished early next month. The building is 140 feet long by 55 feet wide, the greater part of which is taken up with the auditorium and stage, the remaining few feet being occupied as a corridor to the hotel which will adjoin the theatre. The auditorium consists of parquette, balcony and family-circle, the whole of the tiers being capable of seating 1,400 persons, with standing room for half as many more. The dimensions of the stage are 35 by 50 feet, and on either side it is bounded by dressing-rooms and other offices connected with the theatre. The ceiling over the parquette is very lofty, it being nearly sixty feet high, with a central ventilating and sounding dome three feet higher. Around this dome will be a large tiara of gas-lights surrounded with prismatic lights, which will illuminate the central portion of the house. The seats throughout the parquette and balcony will be the patent fold back chair, with wooden seats upholstered for the gallery. There will be three large flights of staircases running from the parquette floor to the gallery, and another special staircase from the gallery with its exit on Fourth-avenue. The building throughout is to be elaborately frescoed, and the boxes finished in the best of style. Three distinct lines of Croton water will run through the house, which will be continually supplied from tanks being erected for that purpose, as well as being attached during performances to the main pipe outside the building. In the hotel, which adjoins the theatre, extensive improvements are being made, and it has been leased to a well-known caterer, who will supply the theatre bar.

CHEAP RESTAURANTS.

Something About the German, French and Italian Dining-Saloons of New-York.

It is an undeniable fact that the inhabitants of the large cities in America are every year drawn more and more from the great home-life of their ancestors. Whether this is due to the constantly-increasing rate necessary to pay for rent, which makes it almost impossible for men with moderate incomes to "keep house," or to the immense number of foreigners yearly coming to our shores, bringing with them social sympathies entirely antagonistic to those formerly accepted here, it would be difficult to determine; but whatever the cause may be, the fact is patent that restaurants and boarding-houses are fast multiplying, and threaten at no distant day to usurp the place of the family dinner table as well as the family mansion. The great portion of the patronage of these restaurants comes from business men who cannot spare the time necessary to go home at the middle of the day, the great popular dining hour. But there is another class, who choose restaurants from preference, and it is solely on their patronage that the *table d'hôte* restaurants depend. In these places the payment of a certain sum of money entitles the purchaser to a satisfying meal, the variety of which depends somewhat upon the amount paid; but when the price exceeds fifty cents, the change from that to a higher rate is hardly noticeable in the edibles of which the dinner is composed, but generally goes toward furnishing a better quality of wine. Leaving the lower grades of this species of restaurant, which abound in great number in the vicinity of Chatham-street, and which proclaim by a profuse display of placards that dinner may be had from 12 to 2 P. M. for twenty-five cents, the first that come under notice in going up-town are the German restaurants in the Bowery above Grand-street. As it is the object of the proprietors of these establishments to secure their rooms at as cheap rentals as possible, they generally occupy the basements of stores and dwelling-houses, and from the exterior do not, therefore, present as inviting an appearance as they would, were they located on ground floors. On descending the steep stairs it will be found that, barring certain smells from the kitchen which better ventilation would obviate, the rooms are almost always neat and inviting. The table furnishings are simple, but clean, and the floor generally sprinkled with fresh white sand. At most of these places in the vicinity of the Bowery, the price is thirty-five cents, and for this one may get five courses, consisting of soup, fish, an entrée, a roast, and pudding or pie, with, at this time of the year, three or four kinds of vegetables, and ending with a small cup of particularly good coffee. Though the meat is not always of the best quality, it is sure to be good, and well-cooked, though in a distinctly national manner. So entirely German are the dinners in this latter particular, that Americans can, by partaking of them, become acquainted with dishes of whose existence they had never before dreamed, though in this respect much that is served may be distasteful to the native palate. There is always bread enough, however, to make up for the deficiency, and on payment of the ridiculously small sum of fifteen cents, a pint bottle of good, wholesome claret can be had, which will go far to remove the unpleasant taste that any of the foreign-flavored viands may have left in the mouth. In most of these establishments the kitchens open directly out of the dining-room, or form the end of that room, and the work is performed entirely by the proprietor and his wife, who occupy the respective positions of waiter and cook, so that, while one is receiving the sour German soup from the hands of the former, he can see the latter busily employed in baking the fish or basting the entrée. This would not be possible if the patronage at each place was large, but generally it does not amount to more than thirty persons per day, and is often under that number. In order to make money with this limited amount of custom, the proportion of profits out of the thirty-five cents' charge for one meal must be large, and it will astonish most persons to know that a good dinner of five courses can be served that will cost the keeper of the restaurant but twenty cents, this including fire, lights and rent, having fifteen cents clear profit from each customer. On the claret there is about five cents per pint made, the wine having been purchased by the cask at a very low rate and bottled as occasion demands.

The Italian restaurants further up-town are conducted on a very similar plan, though the prices range from five or ten cents per meal higher than in the German restaurants. The manner in which the different dishes are cooked, or compounded, is better suited to the American taste than the former, though at the same time it is distinctively national. It is only by visiting these restaurants that New-Yorkers who have never been in Italy can really know how maccaroni should be properly prepared. In respect of the profits arising from the business, the proprietor of one of these places informed the writer that the only trouble he experienced was in getting sufficient custom. "Most persons," he said, "are afraid to go into a basement to get their dinners, when they would go to a much dirtier and more expensive place on the ground floor. It is merely a habit which time will overcome, but as long as it continues we have to depend on regular customers, who come month after month. They are generally clerks; but there are also a good many artists who have lived abroad who patronize us. These restaurants that make so much outward show do not generally feed their customers as well as we do. They would make a great deal of money at the rates they charge, but the larger part of what they receive has to go in payment for rent, which is almost always enormous, while with us it is very small."

The French restaurants of this kind are situated wholly on the west side of the City; several are in the vicinity of Wooster-street. In these the prices are about the same as in the Italian, and the dinners provided are very similar in quantity and variety. On Broadway there are several restaurants that have arrived at the dignity of charging fifty cents for a dinner, but this commonly includes a salad, so that the relative price would not be higher. There are several high-priced restaurants up-town conducted on the *table d'hôte* system, at which the dinner, wine and attendance are as nearly perfect as could be obtained in any private house, but owing to the fact that the prices charged—75 cents to $1 50—are much higher than at places equally good though not so stylish, their patronage is not very large. As before stated, the number of restaurants of the cheaper kind is constantly increasing, as is, also, the number of persons patronizing them, and it is highly probable that in the next few years their influence will work great changes in the present very expensive style of living.

A BAD DEFEAT.

A One-Sided Game of Base-Ball—The Eckfords Badly Beaten by the Boston Nine.

It was very evident, from the style of play exhibited by the Eckfords in their second game with the Bostons, yesterday, on the Union Grounds, that it was not a red-letter day with them. By the errors of SHELLY and HOLDSWORTH the Reds obtained one run in the first innings. In the fourth innings, errors by SWANDELL HICKS and KELLY gave them three more runs, while in the ninth GEDNEY, HOLDSWORTH, ALLISON and SHELLY, by loose and careless play, with several palpable muffs, allowed them to add seven runs to their score, the Eckfords only securing one run, which was made by ALLISON in the eighth innings. None of the Eckfords played with that vim and precision which distinguished their game on Friday with the Bostons. MARTIN'S pitching was decidedly inferior, while HICKS seemed to be entirely too weak to throw to any of the bases. For the Bostons, Gould, Schafer, Barnes, George and Harry Wright are each credited with an error, while at the same time they all did splendid service in assisting to secure the victory won by them. The following is the score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
G. Wright, s. s.	2	1	0	3	Nelson, c. f.	0	2	2	1
Barnes, 2d b.	1	0	3	3	Chapman, r. f.	0	1	1	0
Birdsall, r. f.	0	1	1	0	Hicks, c.	0	1	3	1
McVey, c.	1	1	0	0	Holdsworth, s. s.	0	0	2	1
H. Wright, c. f.	2	1	2	0	Shelly, 3d b.	0	0	3	3
Gould, 1 b.	1	1	11	0	Gedney, l. f.	0	1	7	0
Schafer, 3 b.	2	1	4	1	Swandel, 2d b.	0	1	1	3
Barrows, l. f.	1	0	5	1	Martin, p.	0	2	1	0
Spaulding, p.	1	2	1	2	Allison, 1st b.	1	0	7	0
Total	11	8	27	10	Total	1	8	27	9

RUNS SCORED.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Boston	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	—11
Eckford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Runs Earned—Boston, 0; Eckford, 0.
Total Bases—Boston, 8; Eckford, 8.
First Base on Errors—Boston, 9; Eckford, 3.
Total Fielding Errors—Boston, 5; Eckford, 14.
Base Play—Boston, 11; Eckford, 11.
Flies Caught—Boston, 13; Eckford, 13.
Foul Bounds—Boston, 1; Eckford, 2.
Run Out—Boston, 2; Eckford, 1.
Umpire—JOHN WILDEY, Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and 40 minutes.

Easy Victory by the Athletics Over the Olympics at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Fifteen hundred persons assembled today to witness the game of base-ball between the Olympics, of Washington, and the Athletics. The Olympics were short of ALLISON and WATERMAN, and in order not to disappoint the people, HALBROOK and RASTALL volunteered to fill the vacancies. It proved a one-sided game, the Athletics scoring 15, only 2 of which were earned. The Olympics scored 1 on each of the first and eighth, and wound up with 3 on the ninth. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletics	0	1	3	1	3	3	0	4	0	—15
Olympics	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—5

The Turner Festival—Reception of the Visiting Corps in Williamsburg.

The reception of the Turners from the various cities of the Northern States who are to attend the annual festival on Monday, took place last night in Williamsburg. All along the line of march from Broadway Ferry to Turn Hall in Meserole-street, the houses were gaily illuminated and decorated with flags. The procession formed at the ferry, and was led by Company D, of the Thirty-second Regiment, who also belong to the shooting corps; after them came a platoon of policemen and a band of music, and then the Turners. In this order, with banners flying and music playing, amid the plaudits of thousands of spectators, the procession marched through various streets to Turn Hall, in Meserole-street. On arriving there they were received with a song of welcome, rendered by about 400 Turners from New-York and Brooklyn, under the leadership of Mr. HADEN. An address of welcome was then delivered by Mayor KALBFLEISCH. Speeches were also made by several other gentlemen, after which the entire company enjoyed an excellent supper.

There will be a grand meeting, at 3 P. M. today, in Turn Hall, when the affairs of the organization will be discussed. In the evening a grand concert will be given under the direction of CARL EISNER.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 5.

By Judge Sutherland.

Alpheus C. Young et al. *vs.* The Phœnix Insurance Company; the plaintiff should have judgment on the demurrer, with costs, with leave for the defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of the costs of the demurrer.

John Muhlenbrinck *vs.* J. L. Furey et al.; all the exceptions to the referee's report, except the second, sustained, and the consideration of that reserved till settlement of order. See opinion with Clerk.

"BELL" SCHNAPPS.—A pure tonic and medicinal beverage. HUDSON G. WOLFE & Co., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers. Distillery, Schiedam, Holland. For sale by all respectable druggists and grocers. Give it a trial.—*Advertisement.*

A New Discovery! Floriline, for the Teeth.

JAMES L. CLARKE, No. 488 Hudson-st., is the inventor and sole proprietor of the fragrant FLORILINE.

"All who Try 'Mrs. Winslow's Soothing SYRUP' admit it to be the family benefactor."

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only Spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by
JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

A Cool, Delicate Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIERS' LIFE FOR THE HAIR recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair; stops its falling out, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

MINNS—SOWDON.—On Thursday, Aug. 3, at the Church of the Holy Savior, by Rev. Joseph Price, WILLIAM W. MINNS, to VIRGINIA SOWDON, both of New-York.

DIED.

CLAFLIN.—Suddenly, at Fordham, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 4, WILLIAM B. CLAFLIN, in his 28th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DENISON.—At Coytesville, N. J., Friday, Aug. 4, 1871, EDWARD GIBB, infant son of Dr. E. and Ellen K. Denison, aged 4 months.

Funeral at the residence of the parents, No. 30 Clarkson-st., Sunday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

GEIB.—At Jersey City, on the 4th of August, MARGARET GEIB, widow of John Geib, in the 77th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, John L. Geib, and of her son-in-law, Alexander H. Wallis, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 57 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

HARRIOT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 2, JOHN A. HARRIOT, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 7th inst., at 11 A. M., from his late residence, Yonkers, N. Y. Trains leave the Hudson River Railroad Depot at 9¼ and 10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the above trains.

REDER.—On Friday morning, Aug. 4, MARTIN REDER, from injuries received at the *Westfield* disaster, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 329 Madison-street, on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred at Green-Wood. The United Coopers' Association No. 2 are specially invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba draws Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

MRS. SHAW'S MOTH AND FRECKLE Lotion (the original) removes all discolorations of the skin in TEN DAYS. WARRANTED. Prepared only by Mrs. SHAW, No. 399 6th-av. Sold everywhere. For full particulars send for circular.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $80. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Republican Association of this district will meet on MONDAY EVENING, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, at No. 107 East 28th-st., when the Standing Committees will be announced.

A. P. MAN, President.

O. P. C. BILLINGS, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE—THE congregation will worship on SUNDAY MORNING in Grace Church, and in the EVENING in the Chapel on East 14th-st. Sermon by Rev. W. T. EGBERT. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Protestant Episcopal. Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. M. SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts., Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor.—Rev. JOHN S. HAUGH will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and Rev. GEO. STILLMAN at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Experience-meeting every Saturday evening. Seats free. Strangers and all others are cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORner 53d-st.—This church will be open every SUNDAY throughout the Summer. The Rector, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, will preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 6, after which the holy communion will be administered. Service commences at 10½ o'clock, evening prayers at 4 o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL ANTLIFF, GENERAL Missionary Secretary of the English Primitive Methodist Conference, will preach in the Central Baptist Church, Bridge-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, (kindly lent,) SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Public meeting in same church MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock; addresses by Revs. Dr. ARMITAGE and S. ANTLIFF.

THE NEW SEAMAN'S CHAPEL OF the P. E. Church, No. 365 West-st., between Le Roy and Morton sts., will be opened for Divine service on SUNDAY, 6th inst., services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seamen, boatmen, and others are earnestly invited to attend. Rev. H. F. ROBERTS, Pastor.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—*The Duty of the Christian Church of this City, in View of Present Official Corruption in High Places.*

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services, 1871. Holy Communion every SUNDAY at 7 o'clock A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening prayer, 5 o'clock P. M.

"QUIET RESTING PLACES," WITH some remarks on the ferry explosion, will be the subject of discourse by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., to-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Collection in aid of the sufferers and boatmen.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ A. M. In the EVENING by Prof. J. H. K. WILCOX, as lecturing agent of the American Peace Society, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

AT THE WILLETT-STREET M. E. Church, near Grand-st., New-York City—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½, by Rev. JOHN COCHRAN, of Brooklyn, and at 7½ by the Pastor, JOHN S. HAUGH. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Young men's meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats all free and comfortable.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening reference will be had to the explosion of the steam-boat *Westfield*. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder BARNARD MATTHIAS, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on *Conditional Prophecy.* All interested to hear the truth on this subject are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts., will be open on SABBATH, Aug. 6—Preaching at 10½ and 3½ o'clock by Rev. SAMUEL H. GRAHAM, Pastor elect. Preaching may be expected in this Church every SABBATH during the Summer months.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Bleecker, corner Morton st., Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., Pastor.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Baptism at the close of evening service. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Divine worship will be resumed on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. WILLIAM BARNARD, D. D., will occupy the pulpit morning and evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the chapel of the institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service in this church SUNDAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D., morning and evening.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES W. HORNE. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Classes at 9 A. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. D. BROWN, Presiding Elder, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. OAKLEY. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY ASTEN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M.; Lord's Supper, 3 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Wednesday evening prayer-meeting at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service, sermon and the holy communion administered in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington av.—Preaching services on SABBATH, both MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock by Rev. Mr. GAMBLE, of Princeton.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Rev. J. L. M. CURRY, D. D., of Richmond, Va., will preach on next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 ... M.

REV. E. HOPPER, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats all free.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Revival prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., near Broadway.—Summer services EVERY SUNDAY; 10 o'clock, morning prayer; 10½ A. M., litany; 11 A. M., holy communion; 8 P. M., evening prayer.

REV. G. H. BALL, EDITOR OF THE *Baptist Union* of New-York, will preach, SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 6, in the Morning Star Hall, No. 130 West 24th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH UNIversalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Westfield Disaster.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

THE GREAT DAY BEGUN.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Time and Manner of the Judgment.*

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Mercer-st., between Waverley-place and Clinton-place.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. DEEMS, the Pastor, is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. All seats are free. The Church is open all Summer.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st., Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Rector.—Services will be resumed in the Church on SUNDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock.

REV. JOHN MILES (LATE OF THE ALbany Bethel) will preach (D. V.) in the Water-street Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, on *The Antidote for Fear*.

REV. SAMUEL T. WILSON, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., will (D. V.) officiate in the Fourth Presbyterian Church in 34th-st., Rev. Dr. Thomson, on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M.

REV. A. D. VAIL, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, Aug. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st. Sunday services during Summer at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open every Sunday this Summer. Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., is expected to preach SUNDAY, at 10½ and 4 o'clock.

REV. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., OF Buffalo, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., during the month of August. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY MORNINGS only during the month of August. Strangers in the City specially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Divine service and sermon on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33d-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. M. REAVES, of Boston.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 52d-st. and 3d-av.—Preaching 10½ A. M.; Sunday-school 2½ and Preaching at 7½ P. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 5.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64..114	200 Mariposa Pf..b. c. 5¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s,old. 74½	100 Quick. M. Co.b. c. 11½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n.. 74⅛	100 do.......... 12
5,000 Ga. St.7s, G.bds. 98⅛	300 West. U. Tel.b. c. 58⅝
1,000 N. Car. 6s, o. bs. 45½	5 Adams Express.... 83
1,000 do.......... 45¼	200 U. S. Express.b. c. 55
11,000 do.......... 45	100 do.......... 55⅛
1,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July... 58½	500 Erie Railway..... 29⅛
10,000 do.......... 58	200 Reading R.......114
2,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 95⅛	200 L. S. & M. S. R...109⅛
5,000 do.......... 95⅛	400 Union Pac. R..... 29⅛
28,000 N.Car. 6s, S. T.. 19	1100 do...bet. call. 29⅛
5,076 Ohio 6s, '86.......106	500 Chi. & N. W. R... 71⅛
2,000 U. P. R. 1st M... 88	400 do.......... 71⅛
10,000 do.......... 87⅞	500 do...bet. call. 71⅛
9,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 86	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 92¼
10,000 G. West. 2d M.. 86	100 Chi. & R. I. R.b.c.108⅛
6,000 C.& R.I. & P.7s.101⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 81⅛
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 2d 97	100 do.......... 81¼
1,000 Long Dock bds. 90⅛	200 Tol. Wab. & West. 63⅛
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 89	200 do.......... 64
3,000 T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div....... 86⅛	200 Del., L. & W. R...108¼
5,000 do.......... 87	133 Morris & Essex R. 93¼
57 Mech. Bank. Ass.118	100 Chi., B. & Q. R....138
50 Del. & Hud.Canal.119	100 do..........138¼
1100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.. 47⅝	100 Ohio & M. R. Pf.. 78
200 do...bet. call. 47⅝	5 N. Y. & N. H. R..155
	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.. 20
	10 Ninth Nat. Bank.116

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n., s30.......... 74½	200 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. bet. call....... 55
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July... 57½	300 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 98⅞
4,000 Mich.S. S. S. F.Bs.103	600 Reading R.........114
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.. 87¾	800 L. S. & Mich. So., bet. call........108⅛
9,000 Un. Pac. L. G... 84	200 Chic. & N. W..b.c. 71⅛
100 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 58⅞	200 Del., L. & West...108⅛
1000 Pacific Mail...... 47⅜	100 Tol., W. & W....c. 63⅛
500 do...bet. call. 47⅜	100 Ohio & Miss...... 45
25 Adams Ex......... 83¼	15 Chic., Bur. & Q...140

SATURDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

The Bank return of the week shows a large loss of Gold Notes, transferred to the Treasury through the Inspectors in the payment of Customs Duties. The Gold average is down $3,619,286. The Customs of the week are $3,878,481. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday, not delivered until Friday, and which would count but one day on the Bank average. The general line of Bank Deposits is down $4,625,577. The Greenbacks are nearly the same as last Monday—$70,987 less. The Loans are off $717,976. The Treasury paid out since Aug. 1 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt $705,161. Money closed 3 to 5 ₽ cent. on call loan and 4½ to 6 ₽ cent. on time engagements. From first-class Stock firms the lowest figures are accepted by lenders. Exchange closes 109⅝@109⅞ on London, and the sales of Gold at 112⅛ ₽ cent.

The Stock Exchange is generally firm. The Public Funds are held for very full rates, and the descriptions wanted for Europe are scarce. The Bankers find it more difficult to make up orders for hundreds of thousands than a few months since for millions, in Coupon 5-20s and 10-40s. The Southern State Bonds and the Pacific Railway Bonds are better than at the close of the previous week. The Railway Share speculation is also higher and the prices of the day, as a rule, sustained the advance of Friday, closing as follows after the late Board, the Stock of the Pacific Mail and of the Western Union Telegraph participating in the general firmness:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 5.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	113⅜	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛	113⅛
American Gold	112⅛	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. C. & Hudson	98⅛	98⅛
F. Y. C. & H. Debt Ctfs	94	94⅛
Reading	114	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108⅛
North-west Common	71⅛	71⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail	47⅝	48⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅛	61⅜
Lake Shore	109⅛	109⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛.	44⅞
Toledo and Wabash	64	63⅛
Western Telegraph	58⅞	59
Erie	29⅛	29⅛
Union Pacific	29⅛	30⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5. 1871.

Gold receipts	$493,277 26
Gold payments	881,070 91
Gold balance	61,520,162 55
Currency receipts	486,996 [illegible]
Currency payments	969,175 [illegible]
Currency balance	6,067,767 04
Customs	346,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington	696,700 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent., reg., '81.....116¼	5-20 coup., '67.......113⅛
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81.....116⅝	5-20 coup., '68.......113⅛
5-20 coup., '62.......114¼	10-40 reg..........109⅝
5-20 coup., '64.......113⅛	10-40 coupon.......113⅛
5-20 coup., '65.......114⅛	6s currency.........114
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...112⅝	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s. old...... 74	Ohio 6s, 1875.........103
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 74⅛	Ohio 6s, 1881.........103
Virginia 6s, old....... 64⅛	Ohio 6s, 1886.........105
Va. 6s, reg. old....... 54	Ills. Canal bonds,1870.110
Va. 6s, Consol bonds. 66	Ills. Coupon 6s, 1877...100
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.. 29	Ills. Coupon 6s, 1879...100
Georgia 6s........... 83	Ills. War Loan.........100
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.. 98⅛	Indiana 6s, War Loan.100
N. Carolina 6s, old.... 45	Indiana 5s.............100
N. C. Funding act,1866 37⅛	Michigan 6s, 1873...... 99
N. Carolina, Spec. tax 19⅛	Michigan 6s, 1878...... 99
S. C. 6s, Jan.&July.... 58	Michigan 6s, 1883...... 99
S. C. 6s, April & Oct... 57	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.103
Missouri 6s........... 95⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872...107
California 7s.........112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873...107
Connecticut 6s.......101⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874...107
Rhode Island 6s.......100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875...107
Alabama 5s........... 67	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877...107
Alabama 8s........... 98⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878...106
Ala. 8s, Ala.&Chat.R. 87	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1874...101
Arkansas 6s, Funded. 54	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1875...101
Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.iss. 65	N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1876...101
Ark. 7s, L.R.B.&N.O. 44	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 93⅛	Tol. & W. 2d......... 91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 90	Tol. & W. Eq. Bonds. 83½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 90	Han. & Nap. 1st...... 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 90	Gt. W. 1st, '88........ 93½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......105	Gt. W. 2d, '93........ 86½
Erie 1st, Extended...101⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 86½
Erie 1st, Indorsed.....95	Gal. & Chic. Ext......100
Erie 2d, 7s, '79........ 98	Gal. & Chic. Ext...... 97
Erie 3d, 7s, '83........ 96	Chic., R. I. & Pac.....101⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80....... 89⅛	Morris & Essex 1st....103⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88....... 85	Morris & Essex 2d..... 97
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....100
Long Dock Bonds...... 90⅛	N. J. Cen., New Bds..100⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..104	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.105
H. R. 6s, 3d S. F., '75..102	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..100
Harlem 1st, 7s.........102⅛	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F. 92
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds... 96	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.....100
Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82....120	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d..... 97
C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c., 1st.110	Chic. & Alt. S. F......100⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c., 2d... 98⅛	Chic. & Alt. 1st.......102⅛
M.S.& N.I.S.F.,7 ₽ c.102⅛	Ohio & Miss 1st.......100⅛
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 99⅛	Ohio & Miss. Consol... 92
Cen. Pac. Bonds...... 98⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st... 93
Un. Pac. 1st Bonds.... 87⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st...... 91⅛
Un. Pac. Ld. Gts., 7s.. 83	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s...101⅛
Un. Pac. Income, 10s. 85⅛	Mil & St. P. 1st....... 93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c., '75....106	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 89⅛
B. & S. Ill. 1st. 8s..... 93⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st....... 92
Alt. & T. H. 1st....... 99	Chic. & Mil. 1st....... 91
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf..... 84	Jol. & Chic. 1st.......106
Chic. & N. W. S. F.... 98⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 88⅛
C. & N. W. Con. Bds. 90	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.. 65
C & N. W. Ex. Bds.. 88	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 88⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st..... 97	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D. 86⅛
Han. & St. Jo., Conv.102⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100
Del., L. & W. 1st......102	Bost., H. & E., Guar. 22
Del., L. & W. 2d....... 99	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st..83⅛
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.... 96	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York.............138	Hanover..............104½
Manhattan............146	Metropolitan.........137
Merchants'...........116	People's.............145
Mechanics'...........135	East River...........112½
Union................138	Market...............120
America..............148	Nassau...............108
City.................225	Corn Exchange........124
Tradesmen's..........151	Continental.......... 99½
Mechanics'&Traders'.130	St. Nicholas.........125
Gallatin & National..121	Marine...............165
Merchants' Exch'nge. 99	Importers'&Traders'.183
State of New-York....110	Park.................156
Mechanics' B'k'g Ass.117	Manufrs'&Merch'nts.101
Ocean................ 95½	N. Y. Nat'l Exch'ge..100
Mercantile...........120	Central National.....106½
American Exchange...116	Second National......180
Bank of the Republic.114	Fourth National......114
Bank of N. America...105	Ninth National.......116

The exports of specie from this port during the past week have been as follows:

Aug. 1—Steamer Westphalia, Hamburg— Foreign Silver	$4,000 00
Aug. 1—Steamer Westphalia, London— Foreign Gold	1,500 00
Gold Bars	52,900 00
Silver Bars	3,200 00
Aug. 1—Schr. Rebecca C. Lane, St. Kitts— Foreign Silver	500 00
American Gold	9,500 00
Aug. 2—Steamer Colorado, London— American Gold	15,000 00
Aug. 2—Steamer Cuba, Liverpool— Silver Bars	93,679 43
Aug. 2—Steamer Bremen, Southampton— Silver Bullion	8,770 00
Gold Dust	3,000 00
Foreign Silver	28,435 00
Aug. 2—Steamer Bienville, Havana— Foreign Gold	20,000 00
Aug. 2—Schr. Pilot's Bride, Humacoa— American Silver	10,888 00
Aug. 4—Brig Thomas Turrell, Mayaguez— American Silver	5,000 00
American Gold	5,000 00
Foreign Gold	14,730 00
Aug. 5—Steamer City of Paris, Liverpool— American Gold	10,000 00
Aug. 5—Steamer Donau, Southampton— American Gold	57,000 00
Gold Bars	31,000 00
Silver Bars	7,200 00
July 4—Steamer Donau, Bremen— Foreign Silver	600 00
July 4—Steamer Batavia, Liverpool— Silver Bars	171,742 90
July 4—Schr. H. H. Thompson, Jacmel— American Silver	3,000 00
Total for the week	$565,675 33

BANK OF FRANCE—JULY 20.

	France. July 20.	France. July 13.
Capital of Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits, act 1857	7,281,578	7,267,179
Reserve Bank & Branches	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed Property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Circulation	1,963,073,505	2,014,309,635
Circulation to order	21,691,707	25,779,063
Treasury Creditor	378,015,811	408,709,611
Dealers' Accounts	483,340,678	454,184,977
Dealers at Branches	46,861,055	452,922,578
Dividends unpaid	6,848,274	9,503,395
Discounts	5,446,413	4,035,693
Rediscounts	9,917,592	9,917,592
Reserve for Losses	26,000,000	26,000,000
Sundries	18,820,560	1,223,755
Total	3,180,902,927	3,222,459,230
	France.	France.
Gold in Bank	667,432,577	656,154,162
Overdue bills	681,403	6,644,846
Commercial discounts	91,069,063	78,804,403
Discounts prolonged	347,293,405	363,865,419
Treasury bonds	1,196,163,500	1,196,163,500
Discounts at branches	256,257,032	282,850,659
Advances on bullion	16,799,400	17,331,900
Advances at branches	3,988,959	4,240,359
Advances French Securities	55,020,600	54,870,100
Advances at branches	10,781,305	9,858,805
Advances on Railroad Stocks	41,588,700	42,271,900
Advances at branches	23,952,390	24,627,508
Advances to Foncier	5,039,100	5,035,900
Advances at branches	989,800	994,500
State Debt, act 1857	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government Stock Reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government Stock Disposable	71,535,187	71,535,187
Rentes, act 1857	100,000,000	100,000,000
Banking-house	8,722,170	8,722,110
Management expenses	145,126	94,691
Advance to City of Paris	210,000,000	210,000,000
Sundries	453,548	15,412,528
Total	3,180,902,927	3,222,459,230

The week's Imports of foreign merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,539,184.

The Cotton movements of the season Messrs. EASTON & Co. sum up thus:

RECEIVED BY TELEGRAPH FRIDAY EVENING.

	Receipts. Bales.	Stock. Bales.	Exp. to Gt. Br. Bales.	Exp. to Cont. Bales.
New-Orleans	4,055	46,271	4,780	....
Mobile	389	8,405	....	....
Galveston	918	1,857	....	....
Florida	30	....	....	....
Savannah	806	6,450	....	....
Charleston	1,240	3,330	....	....
New-York	2,042	65,000	2,577	....
Boston, Phila. & Balt.	1,280	39,789	305	....
Total this week	10,760	161,102	7,662	....
Previously reported	3,943,994	....	2,334,677	780,844
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,954,754	161,102	2,342,339	780,844
Same time last year	2,831,663	106,474	1,493,348	687,292

STOCKS IN THE INTERIOR TOWNS, AUG. 4.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	4,087	2,900
Columbus, Ga	1,785	2,182
Macon, Ga	1,510	3,475
Selma, Ala	780	1,750
Montgomery, Ala	1,930	2,680
Memphis, Tenn	4,375	5,694
Nashville, Tenn	433	3,390
Total	14,900	22,071

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	673,000	565,350	277,000
Afloat from India	359,000	398,000	587,000
Afloat from America	46,000	50,000	20,000
Stock in London	79,512	27,410	43,250
Afloat for London	80,009	45,000	60,000
Stock in Havre	79,140	143,810	55,590
Afloat for Havre	92,840	51,065	115,068
Stock in Bremen	49,941	21,047	10,086
Afloat for Bremen	39,889	452	4,701
Stock in United States ports	161,102	106,474	33,615
Stock in the interior towns	14,900	22,071	1,547
Total	1,675,024	1,430,679	1,207,857
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1870	....	244,945	....
Excess compared with 1869	....	....	467,767
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	150,000	45,000	130,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9⅛d.	8½d.	13 1-16d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	20¾c.	20½c.	33½c.
Price of Gold	112⅛	121¼	136⅝

The *Mark Lane Express* of July 24, says:

"After long waiting, a week of the finest Summer weather has been experienced. Hay-makers who were late have cut and carried in fine condition, and the discolored heaps about in the meadows have at last got stacked in tolerable order; but we hear that some good colored gatherings have been too hastily put together, and become hot. There will, this year, be accordingly some very different samples, but with a greater bulk than had been expected. As to the Corn crops they have just had the weather needed, and a marvelous change in their favor has been wrought, much of the wheat having had this fine week to perfect the blooming and fertilization. Red qualities, therefore, and some of the Spring-sown are likely to show the best samples. The rain just stopped in time, for while the growth of the haulm was rampant there were but poor expectations for the yield. Of Spring-corn, the Barley has greatly improved, and the crops of Beans and Peas are estimated as likely to be heavy, and the rain has well suited the Oats. The raised temperature will diminish the lateness of the gathering, and this is of no slight importance, with our own growth of Wheat nearly used up, as the weekly deliveries continue to show, there being 9,000 quartes less returned than in 1870. The weather, too, has done wonders in France. Accounts, however, vary much; but the continued decline there without foreign help shows that the wants of that country were set at too high a rate. In Germany, too, the improvement of prospects is great, and rates are somewhat easier. In Italy, where the gatherings have taken place, they are generally well satisfied with the weight, quality, and yield; but there are local exceptions, the Island of Sicily having long suffered from drought. In the French colonies of Africa much variety also appears, Barley and Linseed being very short in some localities. In thus favorably passing the period of bloom we have now turned a corner of very doubtful aspect, and the late frosts seem as yet to have been comparatively harmless in Great Britain; but in Finland much damage was done by them, and we may yet hear of mischief from parallel latitudes. The arrivals off the coast since the 14th of July were 58 cargoes, of which 32 cargoes were Wheat, 13 Maize, 4 Barley, 1 Rye, 2 Oats, and 6 Beans. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 31 cargoes in all, viz.: Marianopoli, 49s.@50s. 6d.; Ghirka, 40s.@50s. 3d.; Wallachian, 39s.; Spring American, 50s. 6d.@53s.; Kustendje, 41s.@41s. 9d.; Sulina, 40s.@41s. 3d.; Ibrail, 40s. 3d.@40s. 6d.; Maize, 12 cargoes, 28s. 9d.@33s. 6d.; Rye, 1 cargo, 32s.; Oats, 1 cargo, (black,) 22s.; Barley, 2 cargoes, 23s.@28s. 3d.; Beans, 2 cargoes, 33s. 3d.@34s. 6d.; Millet, 1 cargo, 21s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 29,263 quarters, at 58s. 6d., against 38,318 quarters, at 49s. 8d., in 1870. The London averages were 60s. 1d. on 477 quarters. The Imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 15th of July were 1,079,318 cwts., Wheat, and 82,415 cwts. Flour.

The earnings of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company's Road for the years ending March 31, 1870 and 1871, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1870.	1871
From passengers	$399,689 65	$395,153 65
From freight	931,302 89	1,082,119 71
From mail	21,037 01	22,825 21
Total	$1,352,029 55	$1,500,098 57
Expenses, viz.		
Conducting transportation	$188,149 12	$228,905 41
Motive power	268,584 62	273,704 77
Maintenance of way	253,137 28	276,009 14
Maintenance of cars	44,240 83	53,939 95
Total	$748,111 85	$832,559 27
Earnings less expenses	$603,917 70	$667,539 30
Deduct extraordinary expenses, viz.:		
New depots	$12,023 16	
New locomotive engines	48,857 67	
New cars	105,232 70	
Old locomotive engines rebuilt	28,567 42	
New tools and stationary engines	4,695 35	
Government tax on gross receipts	4,727 29	
New culverts	1,335 92—	205,440 01
Net income		$462,099 29

Compared with the previous year the gross earnings of 1870-'71 show an increase of $148,069 02; with an increase in expenses and payments, both ordinary and extraordinary, of $108,800 34—making an increase in the net profits of $39,268 68.

President—JOHN P. KING. Directors—E. E. Jones, Edward R. Ware, Samuel Barnett, Antoine Poullaine, James W. Davies, L. M. Hill, Richard Peters, George Hillyer, Stevens Thomas, James S. Hamilton, Geo. T. Jackson, M. P. Stovall, Thos. J. Burney, D. E. Butler, Josiah Sibley. General Superintendent—E. W. Cole. Treasurer—J. Milligan.

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of Cotton for the week ending this evening, Aug. 4. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 10,472 bales against 10,900 bales last week, 10,661 bales the previous week, and 15,386 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 3,977,820 bales against 2,880,020 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1, this year, of 1,097,800 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	4,055	918
Mobile	389	280
Charleston	1,039	1,013
Savannah	806	1,361
Texas	705	242
Tennessee, &c	2,439	1,389
Florida	29	39
North Carolina	209	103
Virginia	801	395
Total	10,472	5,740
Increase this year	4,732	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 7,898 bales, of which 7,898 were to Great Britain, none to France, and none to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 150,212 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Aug. 4.	Exported to— G. Britain.	Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock. 1871.
New-Orleans	4,780	4,780	....	41,275
Mobile	....	....	2,551	9,941
Charleston	....	....	252	3,331
Savannah	....	....	....	4,991
Texas	....	....	....	16,910
New-York	2,813	2,813	2,736	64,764
Other ports	305	305	....	11,000
Total	7,898	7,898	5,539	150,212
Total since Sept. 1	2,326,834	3,091,389	2,148,891	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that compared with the corresponding week of last season there is an increase in the exports this week of 2,359 bales, while the stocks to-night are 41,934 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept 1 to July 28, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1870.	1869.	Exported since Sept 1 to. Great Britain	Total.	Stock.
New-Orleans	1,430,716	1,137,619	800,054	1,273,506	46,271
Mobile	389,454	302,497	243,487	285,641	8,405
Charleston	345,221	240,374	135,144	175,650	3,082
Savannah	724,843	483,401	350,556	468,491	6,555
Texas	305,082	255,467	175,835	209,841	18,651
New-York	246,579	132,159	583,742	645,244	63,461
Florida	12,609	21,450	....	....	....
N. Carolina	91,457	57,201	70	70	906
Virginia	338,366	199,734	5,310	5,310	880
Other ports	72,921	64,378	24,738	24,738	9,500
Total this year	3,966,348	....	2,318,936	3,063,491	157,661
Total last year	....	2,874,280	1,452,548	2,143,352	113,680

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 9 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Matters are again becoming lively in military circles, and the local organizations seem to be recovering from their active and earnest service during the recent riot. Movements just now are nearly all of a social character, though the approach of the Fall season already warns the members that activity will soon be necessary. Recruiting is, we understand, quite brisk just now, a fact we are glad to record.

Troop D, of the First Cavalry, will hold their annual target-practice to-morrow, at Reuz's Elm Park. We opine the affair will be more festive than practical.

At a special Court-martial held recently in the Thirty-second Regiment, the following findings were arrived at: Sergt. John Fent, of Company G, Charge, "disobedience of orders," found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and be expelled; Sergt. Gabhard Osterberger, Company G, "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and be reduced to the ranks; Corporal Peter Hoeffler, of Company E, "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and be expelled; Capt. George Giebl, Company B, "disobedience of orders, unsoldierlike conduct, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. The sentences have been approved by Gen. Meserole.

The second annual afternoon and evening picnic of the Drum-Corps of the Seventy-first Infantry, Drum-Major N. T. Jenks, takes place at Funk's Union Park, on the 11th inst.

The veterans of the Fifteenth New-York Heavy Artillery propose to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of Weldon Railroad by a reunion at Carlstadt, N. J., on Aug. 20.

On Tuesday, Company H, Twelfth Regiment, proceeded to Dudley's Grove, and had a good time. A strong force of ladies was on the ground.

The First Cavalry and the "Klein" Troop are preparing a grand reception for the Ninth Brigade Squadron of Albany, who visit this City on the 14th inst. Company H, Sixth Regiment, go to Jones' Wood on the same day for the same purpose.

A handsome set of engrossed resolutions will soon be sent the Eleventh Regiment by the Twenty-fifth of Albany, in return for the reception recently accorded the latter command.

Company H., of the First Regiment, started yesterday on a tramp through Westchester County. We hope they will have a good time.

The Seventh Connecticut Volunteers will hold their third annual reunion in Meriden, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 16. Many of the former members of this regiment are now residents of Rhode Island.

The annual muster of the First Brigade of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will take place at North Weymouth, Mass., next week. The brigade will be in camp Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

The Philadelphia Rifle Club (Schuetzenverein) will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary at its beautifully-situated park on Indian Queen-lane, the latter part of this month, the celebration commencing on Aug. 28, and continuing for four days. During the festival the society will publish a newspaper, which will contain, among other interesting facts, a full history of the origin and progress of the association. The Rifle Club was founded in 1846.

The members of Company B, of the Twenty-second Regiment, are to act as escort to Companies A and H on their departure for New-Haven. The members of the company are ordered by Capt. A. E. Colfax to report at the armory in full-dress uniform, white gloves, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 8½ o'clock P. M., to act as escort.

The First Regiment National Militia, of Chicago, is going to Milwaukee on the 20th inst., on a grand military excursion. This organization is composed of five infantry, one artillery and two cavalry companies.

The North Carolina militia are to have some active duty, judging from the orders of Col. B. A. Howell, commanding the Fifty-eighth Regiment. By requisition of R. McMillan, Sheriff of Robeson County, (at the instance of Gov. Caldwell,) all men in the Fifty-eighth Regiment, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, were to appear in Lumberton, yesterday, armed and equipped according to law, with three days' rations, to aid the Sheriff of Robeson County in enforcing precepts in his hands against Henry Berry Lowry, Stephen Lowry, Tom Lowry, Boss Strong, and George Applewhite, outlaws and fugitives from justice.

The Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, propose an excursion to the battle-fields of Virginia, according to the following plan: Saturday, Aug. 19—Leave New-York at 4 P. M. This will give a fine sail down the Bay, past Sandy Hook, and out to open sea, before dark. Sunday, 20th—Reach Chesapeake Bay by evening. Monday, 21st—Land at City Point, and proceed by rail to Petersburg. Tuesday, 22d, and Wednesday, 23d—Visit Hatcher's Run, Fort Fisher, Fort Hell, Fort McMahon, Fort Stedman, Parke's Station, Warren's Station and the "old camp ground." Thursday, 24th—Proceed to Richmond by rail. Friday, 25th—Visit Cold Harbor. Saturday, 26th—Take the boat at Richmond for New-York. Monday, 28th—Arrive at New-York in the morning, and at home in the afternoon. The fee for the excursion will be $35; any part thereof that is not needed will be returned at the end of the trip.

The resignation of Col. J. G. Farnsworth, of the Tenth (Albany) Regiment, has been accepted.

A company composed mostly if not entirely of old veterans is being raised in Schenectady, to be attached to the Eighty-third Regiment N. G. The matter is in good hands, and cannot fail to succeed.

The anniversary of the Eighth Regiment (Massachusetts) Association was celebrated on Tuesday, at Marblehead. About 150 members were present from Marblehead, Lynn, Beverly, Gloucester, Newburyport and other places.

The military officers of Newark, N. J., are still considering the question of an armory, with some prospects, now, of being successful in their endeavors. It is suggested that the Rink, which is now an elephant on its owners' hands, be purchased for this purpose.

Companies A and H of the Twenty-second Regiment are to pay New-Haven a visit on Wednesday next. They will be met at the boat by the New-Haven Blues and the Grays, and escorted to the Tontine. In the afternoon there will be a street parade and an inspection on the Green. A pleasant time is anticipated.

The following reunions of Connecticut soldiers will be held this month: Fifth Regiment, at Bridgeport, Aug. 9; Seventh Regiment, at Meriden, Aug. 24; Twelfth Regiment, at West Haven, Aug. 24; Thirteenth Regiment, at West Haven, Aug. 24; Fifteenth Regiment, at New-Haven, Aug. 24; Seventeenth Regiment, at Greenwich, Aug. 28; Twentieth Regiment, at Stonington, Aug. 25; Twenty-fifth Regiment, (Company K.,) at Unionville, Aug. 25.

The surviving members of the old Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment held their annual picnic at Harmony Grove, Framingham, on the 29th ult., the occasion being the tenth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war.

The Third Regiment N. H. Volunteer Veteran Association will hold a reunion at Hampton Beach, Sept. 6 and 7. The Secretary, Adjutant-Gen. John M. Haines, has issued a circular in which every member of the "Old Third" is invited to be present.

The officers of the Second Regiment, N. J. S. N. G., are to have a clambake at Newport, R. I., during the last week in the month.

The detachment of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, the only British troops in New-Brunswick, embarked on Monday for Halifax.

The regimental reunion of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers will take place at Rockville on Friday, Sept. 15. The members of the old Fourteenth are invited to bring their wives and sweethearts to the reunion this year.

Col. Edward E. Bradley, the Commander of the Second Regiment, Connecticut N. G., has resigned his office. For ten years Col. Bradley has served in the militia of that State, and he now resigns for the reason that his business cares will no longer permit him to devote the time demanded of him to the discharge of the duties of the office. In 1861 he was elected a Corporal in the New-Haven Grays; March 4, 1863, he was elected Second Lieutenant; Nov. 9, 1863, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and on the 5th of October, 1865, he was chosen Captain. He commanded the company with great success until June 4, 1868, when he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment. On the 16th of August, 1869, he was chosen Colonel. He has filled the office with the fullest acceptance, and now leaves it bearing the kind wishes of his fellow-officers and the men of his command.

Mr. SAMUEL KLOTZ has been unanimously elected Major of the Second N. J. Regiment, and accepted the position.

Col. BARON STOFFEL, the French military attaché at Berlin up to the war, is an honest Frenchman, who does not hesitate to tell his countrymen some, perhaps, unpalatable truths. In the preface of a volume recently published by him, containing his collected diplomatic reports from Berlin, he roundly tells his people that boasting is their besetting sin. In the preface referred to he instances how M. THIERS, after having published to the world that the troops under "the brave Gen. DOUAY," after having breached the gate of St. Cloud, at the entry into Paris during the final combat with the Commune, rushed up and entered through the breach. Baron STOFFEL says that there was no breach made, and that DOUAY'S cautious troops were induced to approach the gate when the retirement of the Communist defenders was proclaimed to them by the waving of a white handkerchief from the ramparts by M. DUCATEL, a workman of Paris. M. THIERS has made DUCATEL a Knight of the Legion of Honor for the great service he did that day, as his timely signal undoubtedly enabled Paris to be preserved from the flames by causing the Government troops to hurry up in pursuit of the retreating Communists. But, notwithstanding this, the story of the gallant charge through the breach is still adhered to.

Gov. Jewell is anxious to place the Connecticut militia on a proper footing in regard to the new law as soon as it can be done, and for this purpose he called a meeting of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and the new commanders of the militia, at his room in the State-house, New-Haven, Tuesday, at which the whole subject was discussed in a conversational way, the result being that the Governor will in a few days issue an order in regard to the organization of the militia defining the construction of regiments and the localities of companies. It will be impossible to procure the uniforms in time for a Fall encampment, but the business of organization will be pushed forward with all the rapidity possible under the circumstances. The militia will be armed with breech-loaders, but the particular arm to be selected has not yet been determined upon.

CAPTURED FLAGS.

The Collection in the Museum of the War Department at Washington—Union Flags and Rebel—Their Number and Condition.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives a long and interesting sketch of the captured Union and rebel flags, now stored in the War Department, in Washington, from which we quote:

In this building, in two rooms to the left of the door, are the Union and rebel flags captured during the war. Upon entering the first door you are struck with a motley sight of rags and gilt, and paint, and tinsel, and embroidery, and a large stock and extensive variety of eagles. The first room is used for Union flags. There are in this room flags of all descriptions, guidons, garrison flags, regimental flags, State flags, presentation flags, and every other kind. With one or two exceptions, they were all captured by the rebels in battle and recaptured by our troops in the rebel War Department at Richmond, when that city was taken just previous to the close of the war. There are spread about the room, on the ceilings, as many flags as will cover them, each State being represented as far as possible.

In addition to those hung about the room, there are many miscellaneous flags rolled up on their staffs and placed in the corners of the room. Most of the flags, however, are rolled up nicely, tied and numbered, and put away in a cases made for the purpose. Each flag has a number and a register, shows the date when and the place where each flag was captured, the troops which captured it, and the name of the person capturing it, if possible; also the regiment, division, corps, &c., from which it was captured.

The colors of the Forty-second (Tammany) New-York Regiment were about as badly used up as any in the museum. The flag was a very costly and beautiful one—probably the most expensive one in the whole collection. It was inscribed with the name of "Tammany," and is now a sorry sight. There is nothing left of the flag but some tough portions of the eagle and some of the gold fringe. The flag itself is torn into a thousand shreds, and, from the indications, the Tammany boys must have had rather a lively time.

There are a few flags that have no history. They should be labeled "Nameless." One in particular brings up a train of imaginations, long and vivid. It is a mere relic, a *souvenir* of awful carnage. It is merely a rag of silk, of two colors—red and white, frayed and soiled and bloody. It is secured to a staff of oak headed with a spear of brass. The staff is marred by bullets. It was picked up after one of the severe battles. Where is he who carried it? Where are they who gathered about and defended it? Where are they who captured it and could not hold it?

A conspicuous flag in the collection is that which belonged to the cavalry corps. It is of bunting and of the regulation size. It is inscribed "Regular Reserve Brigade, Cavalry Corps, SHERIDAN'S Army, Organized March, 1863." This flag also bears the names of forty-five engagements in which the regiment participated. It was never captured, but was deposited in the museum at the request of the regiment, in order that it might be preserved.

A small United States flag in this collection, made of bunting, has undoubtedly seen service in two kinds of campaigns—political and military—and probably heard as much noise in the other, for it bears the likenesses of HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. This is one of the flags whose history is unknown. It was captured from the rebels, but no descriptive list accompanied it.

One of the worst looking of the collection bears the State arms of Missouri, with two outrageous-looking bears climbing a circle after something on the top, probably an eagle or a star. The flag was evidently made of cast-off dresses of blue poplin or some such stuff, while the bears and other embellishments may originally have been white. The whole presents now one of the most melancholy-looking sights it is possible to behold. The blue has faded into a gloomy, grimy, greasy gray, while the bears seem to have suffered in proportion. They are neither white nor blue, nor any shade of color or combination of colors possible to produce in nature or science. Indeed, they are the most wretched looking creatures I ever saw. There was a scroll, too, upon this flag, and a Latin inscription, almost illegible. In each of the four corners of the union of this flag was one of these names, "Sue," "Kate," "Mat" and "Mill," embroidered in small characters in white silk thread. It may satisfy these sweet creatures (the girls, and not the bears) if they be still alive, to know that there is not a rent nor a bullet-hole in the whole flag. I shouldn't think there would be. I believe that flag would scare any regiment of rebels that ever trod the sacred soil out of their boots. There's nothing wrong about the flag except the color and the discouraged, unhappy look of the poor bears. In the circle which the bears are climbing a nearer inspection shows a three legged pig, a half-moon and an eagle. Nobody ought to suffer death until he had seen this flag.

One more flag and I have done with the first room. The relic alluded to was a "guide color" of the First Regiment Irish Brigade, the gallant Sixty-ninth, of New-York. It was originally composed of white satin, with silver fringe. It was about twenty inches square, and was covered with embroidery so rich and chaste and delicate that it would have taken the premium at a French fair. The colors have faded and become soiled, and the flag is worn and frayed. It was gallantly carried, and it saw some of the severest fighting of the war. The regiment was one of the best fighters in the army. The flag was surrendered by the Corporal who bore it only when death demanded its release. It was found by the rebels beside the dead Corporal, after the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. The rebels inscribed the flag as follows: "This flag was captured by Major-Gen. ANDERSON'S division at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, from the First Irish Regiment of Yanks, Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York Irish Volunteers."

THE RECORD.

The boys who served in the army may be interested in knowing who lost their flags, which States lost the most and which the least; and I have been to some trouble to present the following table, which shows the number of flags each State lost. The rebels captured United States flags from Union troops belonging to the following States.

Alabama	16	Mississippi	10
Arkansas	4	Missouri	3
Connecticut	1	New-Jersey	2
Delaware	0	New-Hampshire	1
Florida	6	New-York	13
Georgia	23	North Carolina	26
Illinois	12	Ohio	7
Indiana	2	Pennsylvania	12
Iowa	1	South Carolina	7
Kentucky	2	Tennessee	10
Louisiana	2	Texas	4
Maine	4	Vermont	1
Maryland	0	Virginia	52
Massachusetts	9	Wisconsin	2
Michigan	8	Miscellaneous	8
Total			250

THE REBEL FLAGS.

The door leading to the back-room, in which the rebel flags are stored, is shaded by two flags fastened at the top and parted below, and secured in the manner of window curtains. No partiality has been shown in the arrangement of the rooms. The best flags had been put forward in either case, but the rebels were compelled to use such materials as they could obtain, and the varieties of material and styles of construction are sufficient to amuse and astonish the visitor. Prominent in this room is the first flag adopted by the rebels. There are two specimens, and they are festooned about the door. They are of coarse silk material, badly faded, and somewhat injured by wear and tear. They are about twelve feet long, by four wide. There are three stripes, red, white and red, with a blue union, and thirteen white stars. They are inscribed, according to regulations, on one side, "We collect our own revenue," and on the other, "We choose our own institutions."

This flag did not last long. The authorities became dissatisfied with it, and Confederate flag No. 2 was adopted. It was composed of white field, red union, with an X of blue, on which appeared thirteen stars. This was also short lived. It was discovered that the flag could not be readily distinguished at a distance, the white field being almost impossible to distinguish from the atmosphere at a short distance. So flag No. 3 was adopted, which differed from No. 2 only in having a stripe of red across the end of the field. Besides these, which were used as regimental or brigade flags, there were garrison flags, and others intended for special purposes.

The garrison flag was very large, its length being not much more than its width. I take the Fort Fisher flag as a model. It has no union. The flag is of red bunting, bound with white, with a blue cross reaching to the four corners. This cross is also bound with white, and is studded with thirteen white stars.

During the war our troops, particularly the navy, captured many flags, which were used as decoys or deceipts. Among these are several British Union Jacks, which were taken from the fore of blockade-runners. Whether they belonged to English ships, or were used by the rebels without leave or license, the record does not state. There are flags in this room, of the regular United States pattern, which were captured from the rebels, who used them to decoy our troops. This was proven again and again, and for a time the system of using United States flags was regularly practiced by the enemy.

During the war I heard much of the black flag; it was alleged that the rebels had hoisted it on several occasions, and the North was stirred into a fury about it. I asked Mr. BRAND if he had any of the black flags which the enemy raised. He said he had the celebrated black flag, the one that raised all the bad blood of the North, and he took me to the corner of the room. Here, sure enough, was a black flag. It was composed of black cambric or "shiny" muslin, about four feet long by three wide. It was spread out and tacked to the wall. This, then, was that awful flag which had been raised by the rebels. A more infamous humbug was never invented. There have been wise boards set upon this flag, there have been opinions solicited from high authority regarding it; it has been looked at outside and inside to determine its character, and to gather facts in regard to its use. SHERMAN solved the problem at last. The flag, as I have said, is of black cambric. The first sun or the first rain would wash it out, and make it gray. It has a white star in the centre, on which is painted "Winchester." This flag, which gave the North such a fever, was nothing more nor less than a signal flag! Black was chosen as the color to be seen at the greatest distance, and a white star against a black ground would be very conspicuous. The rebel signal corps was very serviceable to them at Winchester, and hence the inscription. The record, in this case, states that the flag was captured within the rebel lines, near South Mountain, Md., Aug. 1, 1864, by a detective.

In a prominent place among the rebel flags is the one which was raised first at Charleston, South Carolina, early in 1861. It was the first Secession flag raised by the rebels, and it was used generally in the fortifications about Charleston and Forts Sumter and Moultrie. The record shows that this was the first flag raised in the Confederacy. Next to the Missouri flag, above described, this is the sickest-looking flag I ever beheld. The material is white bunting. Sewed in the centre of the flag is what is intended to be a representation of a palmetto tree. It looks more like a spider than a tree. It looks like some of the insects I saw in San Domingo. It has six or eight branches (I call them legs) and no leaves, and it has what passes for a trunk, but I call it a bill or a tail. This tree must have been green in its infancy. It has surrounding it eleven red stars and a red moon, rising. The moon never got very far up.

THE NUMBER OF REBEL FLAGS.

The number of flags captured by the Union army from rebel troops during the war can not be accurately ascertained, because many of the captors stuffed the flags in their knapsacks and took them home. Many were taken to the various State Capitals, and are there displayed as evidences of valor by the troops of that State. The number which the register in the Museum contains is 542, or more than double the number captured by the rebels. An enumeration of the flags captured from the rebels, in battle, by the loyal troops of the various States is given below:

Alabama	7	Mississippi	3
Arkansas	1	Missouri	4
Connecticut	9	New-Jersey	8
Delaware	3	New-Hampshire	1
Florida	3	New-York	105
Georgia	3	North Carolina	5
Illinois	13	Ohio	34
Indiana	19	Pennsylvania	46
Iowa	13	South Carolina	1
Kentucky	11	Texas	5
Louisiana	2	Tennessee	5
Maine	8	Vermont	4
Maryland	3	Virginia	21
Massachusetts	10	West Virginia	17
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	4
Michigan	13		
Total			388

WIMBLEDON TARGET-PRACTICE.

Interesting Description of the Annual Meeting—Firing for the Queen's Prize—Scenes and Incidents.

The following graphic account of the Wimbledon meeting is from the pen of the London *Daily News* correspondent:

The first stage of the Queen's Prize, it will be remembered, was finished on Friday, when the silver medal of the Association was won by Private MAYFIELD, of the Robin Hoods, who had proved himself the best man out of some 2,000 competitors with the Snider rifle at ranges of 200, 500 and 600 yards aggregated. But the conditions of the second stage of the great contest for the year, to which are admitted the best sixty in the first stage, are materially different from those of the latter. In the second stage the men have to use the Martini-Henry rifle, a weapon which, in all probability, a number of them never drew the trigger of till they came to fire their sighting shots yesterday; and many a man can make capital shooting up to 600 yards—the maximum range of the first stage—who is by no means at home at such distances as 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, the several ranges at which is fought out the second stage. According to regulations made and provided, "the sixty" duly paraded this morning at 8¾ in front of the Council tent, and soon as the gun-fire gave the signal the great contest of the meeting began. During the morning and forenoon the firing went on with varying results. Men by whom their comrades swore snuffed themselves out with a couple of misses at 800 yards, or extinguished their chance by a succession of outers at 900 yards. When the time arrived at which the midday gun is usually fired, the shooting at the 1,000 yards' range was already quite half done. At first it was intended to withhold the gun fire till the contest should be over, and orders, indeed, as was understood, had been issued to that effect; but they were countermanded, if ever issued, and the gun fired just as the tension of interest was becoming strong, and when another half hour would have sufficed to conclude the match. There were not a few complaints from the friends of men whose shooting was thus bisected; the men themselves, with a thorough sense of discipline, grumbled not at all. It was hard, no doubt, to be stopped just as you were on the tide of prosperity, and when you could apply the experience which your opening shots had given you; and to know that when you should begin again after luncheon all this experience would be dead, the conditions might be (and were) altered, and no margin existing whereon to gain fresh experience. Then, too, the postponement did not affect all alike, since some men, when the gun was fired, were more nearly shot out than others, and the former unquestionably had a *pro tanto* advantage. But there was no ground for complaint, although had the indulgence been granted there would have been room for gratitude. Rules are rules, and one of the rules is that the midday gun should be fired punctually at 1¾. As its smoke blew away the report ran round the anxious spectators that the best score so far was that of Ensign HUMPHRY, of Cambridge University, who had already made sixty-one, with two shots to fire. During the luncheon interval the camp was invaded by a detachment of the Harrow boys, numbering over 160, with their band at their head, who had come by rail to Putney, and thence marched up to camp, to witness how Dame Fortune should treat their chosen eleven. Both for them and for the elevens of the other schools, the Victorias kept open house in their luncheon tent. The elevens mustered at gun-fire before the Council tent, and were marched off to one of the 200 yards' ranges to begin the competition for the Ashburton Shield. Meanwhile the competitors for the Queen's prize had punctually renewed their shooting, the practice watched by a vast crowd, not of sightseers merely, but largely composed of people who understood the meaning of the work, the conditions, and the chances of the honorable contest.

Close to the left of the broad front of the firing point, very soon after the firing recommenced, a prostrate competitor had registered to him a bull's eye, whereat there was a burst of suppressed cheering, mingled with the clapping of female palms and the waving of pocket handkerchiefs. Then there rose from the prostrate firing position a tall, slight young man, with a lean healthy brown face, bare smooth throat, and shapely slender figure. As cool as if he had taken a life in a threepenny pool, he stands leaning on his rifle talking to a pair of comrades in gray with red facings; he himself is in gray with red facings, and the whisper—everybody has taken to undertones now—runs round that the slim youngster is Ensign HUMPHRY, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and that the bull's-eye just fired, his last shot, has raised his final score to 68, an uncommonly likely figure for winning the Queen's Prize. But he has not won it yet. Ask the West of England men there if he has—those stout, sunburnt countrymen, broad and slow of speech, who are watching their champion, Corporal POOLE, of the Somerset Administrative Battalion. POOLE left off at gunfire with a score of 56, and four shots to fire. It is in his power to add 16 to this, if he should make nothing but bull's-eyes, and he looks a bull's-eye kind of man as, waiting for his turn, he sits with impassive, almost, one would say, phlegmatic coolness, under the umbrella held over him by an anxious bottleholder of his own corps. Ask the green Robin Hoods there, watching Silver-medal MAYFIELD taking his shot as coolly as he might a glass of beer, whether the Cambridge man may yet shout as one shouts who is out of the wood. The call is for POOLE. POOLE comes from beneath the umbrella, saunters to the front, leisurely disposes himself prone upon his stomach, takes a long, long aim, and fires. A centre. A buzz runs round the crowd, and the West countrymen look content, for their man is now 59, and even three more centres would bring him in the winner, for he has done better than HUMPHRY in the first stage, on the shooting in which ties at the close are decided. He is back now again under the umbrella, cool and impassive as ever, if you do not look very close, but there is a tremble about the corners of the mouth that speaks of a struggle to keep down excitement. Presently his turn comes again. There is a still pause as he lies extended, rifle on shoulder, and this time his aim is yet longer than before. The West countrymen flush with joy through their sunburn as another centre is announced—their man is now 62, and has still two shots in hand. Two more centres would make him the winner. As POOLE goes back to his umbrella they refrain from congratulating him. "Don't disturb him," they say one to the other. Perhaps they know their man. Cool and impassive as seems that quiet, grave, brown man, with the deep-set eye and the strong short beard, there may be times when the coolness is burnt up within by excitement, and the epoch of "funk" sets in. His turn is round again. When he has passed to the firing point, a man whispers, "He's gone; he funks." The imputation stirs the West country blood—"Darned if e' do," is the angry undertone answer to the whisperer of "funk." A long aim—his longest yet—and as the smoke blows off, the cry of "A miss!" goes round. No, it is not a miss—another centre. A centre it is; but alas, it is a ricochet centre, which counts nothing. The hope of the West country is quenched, and POOLE's chance is extinguished. The bottle-holder shuts up the umbrella with an air of dignified sorrow; and POOLE, so close to the bunch of grapes, but now with his ladder broken, sits down ruefully, yet manfully, in the sun. "It wasn't my fault," he says, the first time he has broken silence since luncheon time, "I never fired, what I thought, a better shot." King POOLE is dead, let us greet King HUMPHRY the living. Not just yet, though. All is not quite over. Firing is still going on, but only, as it seems, formally to complete the shooting. Now the crowd—previously exiled to the outer world beyond the ropes—breaks in, counting the remonstrant policemen as of naught, and jostles up against the chair-backs of the men sitting at the spy-glasses. The policemen yield with good humor—the sternness befitting a metropolitan policeman is relaxed considerably at Wimbledon. Suddenly there is a shout, "MAYFIELD! MAYFIELD!" What has MAYFIELD done, then? He has fired his last shot, and it is a bull's-eye. "He has tied HUMPHRY," is the rash cry—if this be the case he is the winner of the gold, as of the silver medal, for he has made the better score at the first range. It looks as if it were the case. MAYFIELD is up on the shoulders of two sturdy Robin Hoods, and being hurried through the crowd amid immense cheering. But there are two Richard's in the field, and the undergrades of Cambridge know who is the right Richard. Here comes HUMPHRY, borne aloft, not sitting, but spread-eagle, in a remarkably uncomfortable position, one would say, on the shoulders of four of his comrades, and surrounded by a body-guard of University men and Vic.'s, camp-comrades. So he is the right man after all. The band of the [illegible]'s plainly think so, and speak their minds rigorously in the strain of the "Conquering Hero," as they head the procession toward the Council tent, the procession the centre of a dense moving crowd, whereof every man—and every woman for that matter—is cheering. On to the Council tent with the conquering hero. It takes a line of orderlies to bend back the throng, and even the rails are taken at the charge, and hapless individuals come to grief by reason of mistaken confidence in their agility. Major BARNES tests the rifle handed to him, and crowns the edifice with the words "All right." Then there is another convulsion of cheering, the running fire of which has never yet ceased; and there is a demand for the badge of victory to be attached unto some portion of the personal apparel of the victor. The modest victor wishes it shoved into his pocket. But his friends evidently think that this would be hiding his light under a bushel. Some wish it put on his cap—others pinned on his breast. The latter suggestion is adopted, and then the victor and his bearers emerge into the open, amid another burst of cheering. Their destination is the camp of the Victorias, but a circuitous route is adopted, which gives active people the chance of forestalling the throng. As the music and the cheering sound in the distance, at the head of Windmill-street the Quarter-master of the Victorias' and Capt. TOMKINS are seen proceeding toward the gate, each bearing a massive loving-cup. They are followed by an enthusiastic private, with what seems a pailful of beer. The Vic.'s, in all kinds of eccentric undress, rush out to meet their victorious camp chum. The volunteer cooks desert TOMKIN'S patent, and in bare arms and aprons head the welcome party. They form, too, an advance guard of honor, followed by two mounted policemen, who seem to enjoy the affair intensely. Then comes the band, and finally the triumphal car, composed of Cambridge men. There is a short stoppage as the crowd breaks in and blocks the way, and then the Queen's prizeman is borne in through the gate of his own camp, with big PAT HALKETT at his elbow, tendering him the grateful tankard. Up goes the big flag to the masthead, the halliards tugged at by brawny arms. An attempt is made to form a ring in the centre of the encampment, which ultimately partially succeeds, and the victor is at length deposited on terra firma, and, as the British manner is, called upon for a speech. Men and women jump on the top of TOMKIN'S patent to see the man of the hour. TOMKIN'S patent is still hot from cooking luncheon, and the rash adventurers upon it execute gymnastic manœuvres suggestive of a bear on a hot iron, while a smell of burning heather pervades the community. The few words Ensign HUMPHRY thinks it necessary to say are very graceful and modest, and then he is led to his tent, the door of which is closed, that he may have an opportunity in quietude to form some conclusion as to whether he is on his head or on his heels. And so, after three cheers for "HUMPHRY," three cheers for Cambridge University, and an indefinite number of cheers for things in general, the enthusiastic crowd disperses, and the University and the Victorias are left to congratulate their comrade.

Although only twenty-one years of age, Ensign HUMPHRY, of Trinity, had achieved a high shooting reputation before his exploit of today. For three years in succession he shot in the Rugby team for the Ashburnham Shield. This year he is Captain of the Cambridge team, and, as such, took part on Saturday last in the competition for the China Challenge Cup. As will be remembered, the Cambridge ten were the winners in that contest, and Ensign HUMPHRY made the highest individual score in the competition. He belongs to the F Company of the Cambridge University Rifles. His father is Prof. HUMPHRY, M. D., a medical man of wide repute. In firing into the discharge pit before commencing shooting at the 1,000 yards range this forenoon Mr. HUMPHRY chanced to break the striker of his rifle, and as it was nearly half an hour's work for the armourer to repair it he had to fire out of his turn, and more rapidly than would otherwise have been the case, to make up his lee way. This circumstance might have disconcerted one with weaker nerves, but as it was, Mr. HUMPHRY'S score at this range was three bulls-eyes, three centres, and an outer. This total of 68 is the best on record, with the exception of those made in 1866 and 1869 by ANGUS CAMERON, who on the first occasion of his winning the Queen's prize made 69, on the second 71 points. Last year the Queen's prize was won by Private HUMPHREYS, Sixth Surrey, with a score of 66.

Complaint of a Sunday Visitor to the Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sunday should be observed; all admit that, but the question is how it should be observed, and on this point the history of nearly all our large towns records the struggle between strict religionists on one side and the more liberal and progressive part of the community on the other. The first blow is generally struck over the subject of horse-railroad travel; then comes the contest over libraries, museums and scientific lectures, and then over open places of amusement generally.

New-York at present seems to be in the transition state on the subject of libraries and museums. The Astor Library gets a buffet now and then for keeping closed doors on just the only day on which most of the people who wish to avail themselves of its treasures can do so. The Mercantile Library Association is divided, and gets up most exciting contests on the same subject, and now Sunday park visitors are becoming similarly exercised; and it is in this wise:

The old Arsenal building, as everybody knows, has just been renovated and fitted up as a Museum of Natural History. A very useful and entertaining institution, though, by somebody's mismanagement, one of the most interesting features, which we were led to expect, is omitted. We miss the series of restored ancient forms which the popular and distinguished Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS was engaged to execute for the Park. But the Professor, unfortunately, made a blunder. In his ignorance of the habits of American eagles, (being himself an Englishman,) he wished to have the eagles' premises furnished with some rough and craggy rocks, such as, for lack of anything better, of course, they choose for their homes when free; but Judge HILTON, Boss Commissioner of Park improvements, scientific and otherwise, who knows the habits of eagles, if he knows anything, declared that their only proper habitat is a tree growing with its roots upward in the air, exactly as you find it in nature, and exactly where little boys always go hunting for eagles' nests; beside the very formation of their feet and the graceful manner in which they balance themselves on such a perch, show that they need exactly the same management as a poll parrot. The Professor, however, foolishly undertook to defend his own view of the case, whereupon the Judge concluded that if he did'nt know the natural history of animals now living better than to attribute such habits to them, he could not be trusted to restore the forms and indicate the habits of animals which lived and became extinct so many ages and ages ago. So he sent the Professor word that his services were no longer required. And that is the reason why the knowledge and skill of the foremost man in the world, in this department of study, have been lost to us, and himself snubbed in the most ungentlemanly manner, and thus we are delighted with that triumph of natural science which we behold in the eagles' deptrtment.

But to return to the subject of our complaint. Sunday is the only day upon which thousands of our citizens have the opportunity of visiting the Park and profiting by the means of improvement which it affords. And this is where our disappointment comes in. I was intending to point out the objects of interest in the Museum to some young friends who had accompanied me for that purpose, when, behold! the doors were closed. On applying to a park-keeper he said he was sorry to be obliged to tell everyone that the Museum was closed on Sunday. He didn't know why it was, as more people wished to visit it then than any other day. Such, however, is the fact. The devout SWEENY and the scientific enthusiast, Judge HILTON, together with the other highly enlightened Commissioners of the Central Park, have made entirely useless to the thousands of Sunday visitors one of its most pleasing and instructive features. I do not know whether bigotry or parsimony is to be credited with this illiberal work. It may be the slightly abnormal condition of the financial affairs of the City, or the extended labors of the Commissioners on the Beach-street Park and various other triangles, may have rendered it impossible for them to employ a sufficient number of assistants within the Museum to guard its treasures from the vandalism of Sunday visitors. Whatever the cause may be, my hope is that it may speedily be removed, and the benefits of the Park, at least, be open to all on every day.

M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mutual Benefit Savings Bank,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL,) NEW-YORK.
INTEREST at the rate of six per cent. per annum commences on the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.
ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS interest (four per cent.) allowed on DAILY BALANCES. Checks in this department pass through the Clearing-house.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued bearing interest until surrendered—a convenient form of deposit for persons traveling.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.
Bank-books in German, French and English.
One dollar will commence an account.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.
Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.
Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.
Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,936 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 113 East 14th-st.

STRAW GOODS.—PARTIES WITH CAPITAL to start a case house in New-York, can hear of an experienced and competent man East, with nice shop in running order, to manufacture straw goods, (either men's and boys' or ladies',) by addressing, with real name, STRAW GOODS, Box No. 163 Times Office, for three days, stating place for interview.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 72 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871. }
IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT of Congress, approved 20th of April, 1871, making an appropriation for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, and capable of being transported from port to port, detailed plans, accompanied with specifications, for a dock of sufficient dimensions and strength to raise and sustain for repairs an iron-clad vessel three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, sixty-five (65) feet wide, and of six thousand (6,000) tons displacement, will be received by the Department until 12 o'clock on the 16th day of August, 1871. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1871. }
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR a Floating Iron Dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, will be ready for examination at the Navy Department by all those who may desire to bid for building said dock, on the 5th of September, and remain subject to inspection for ninety days from said date.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing to do at her home, or for private families; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD girl for general house-work, and as laundress. Apply at present place of employment, No. 256 East 49th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 137 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

HELP WANTED.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS READY for cooks, laundresses, house-workers, chambermaids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 5th-ave. Clean, cool waiting-rooms.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED IN A HARDWARE and house-furnishing store. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 180 Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS No. 233 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $2,000 to $5,000, in the Tea and Coffee business in a growing city near New-York, where a cash business can be done. Address, with real name, (which will be confidential,) COFFEE, Box No. 111 Times Office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 7, several cases of BLACK AND WHITE AND COLORED STRIPED PERCALES,
At 25 cents, the handsomest offered this season.

FRENCH CALICOES, CHINTZES AND CAMBRICS, very cheap.

STANDARD AMERICAN PRINTS in great variety.

Further reductions in SUMMER DRESS GOODS of every description, to close the season.

FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES AND GRENADINES, at greatly reduced prices.

PLAIN AND FANCY SUMMER SILKS, at less than cost.

An immense stock of BLACK SILKS in all grades.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACKS, in new designs, at less than importer's prices.

STRIPED WOOL SHAWLS, for the country and seaside, from $3.

A fine assortment of CHALLIE AND WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS, from $2. The balance of our stock of BUFF LINEN SHAWLS, LINEN SERGES AND CHINESE GRASS CLOTH, in all colors, we are closing out at prices very much reduced.

Customers and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 7, in their Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department:

Ladies' FRENCH ORGANDIE WALKING SUITS, $5, reduced from $7 50.
Ladies' FRENCH ORGANDIE WALKING SUITS, $8, reduced from $12.
Ladies' LINEN WALKING SUITS, $7, reduced from $10.
Ladies' WHITE LAWN SUITS, $5 and $6.
Ladies' SWISS SUITS, $15.
Ladies' SWISS TUNICS, $14 to $30.
Ladies' CAMBRIC CHEMISES, tucked yokes, $1.
Ladies' COTTON CHEMISES, tucked yokes, 75c.
Ladies' COTTON SKIRTS, $1.
Ladies' DRESSING SACKS, puffed, $1.
Children's LINEN and PIQUE DRESSES, from $2 to $3.

And the balance of our Summer stock of MADE GARMENTS, at greatly reduced prices.

LAST WEEK

OF THE GREAT
CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
WILL BE OFFERED
ON MONDAY, AUG. 7,
BALANCE OF THE STOCK OF
THOS. TWEED & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY.
CLOSING OUT WITHOUT RESERVE.
ENTIRE BALANCE OF STOCK
AT STILL FURTHER REDUCTION,
CONSISTING OF
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MOURNING GOODS
IN ALL VARIETIES,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR
AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
IRON FRAME BLACK GRENADINES
AT HALF PRICE.
ON CENTRE TABLES
WILL BE EXHIBITED
REMNANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT HALF PRICE.
THOS. TWEED & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th-st.
SUMMER STYLES COMPLETE.
CLOTH MODELS WITH EACH PATTERN.
PATTERNS FITTED TO THE FORM WARRANTED PERFECT.
OUR "ILLUSTRATED FALL STYLES" WILL BE OUT SOON.
"WHAT AND HOW TO WEAR" MADE KNOWN.
GIVES CORRECT INFORMATION THREE MONTHS IN ADVANCE OF THE BEST PERIODICAL.
MAILED EVERYWHERE FOR STAMP AND ADDRESS.

HAIR! HAIR!
SHAW PATENT HAIR.
Can be combed and brushed. Switches, Chetlaines, &c.
HUMAN HAIR.
Cheapest in the country. Switches, thirty inches, $1 50, upward. Chetlaines, $6; Curls, $1; Ladies' own Chignons dressed for 25c. Depot No. 352 Bowery, near Great Jones-st.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.
THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President. JOHN S. HARBERGER, Cashier.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from tax) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th prox.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 14th August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
8TH MONTH, 1ST, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per share, free of tax, was this day declared, payable on MONDAY, 7th instant. Transfer-books closed till that date.
DAVID J. BLAUVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.
W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has this day been declared payable on TUESDAY, 8th inst., till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 285, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, henneries, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AT WEST ROSELLE, N. J. Price, $4,500 each. Terms, $500 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Seven rooms, marble mantels, forty-five minutes from New-York; twenty-five trains daily; commutation less than ten cents per trip. Apply to JAS. R. HAY, 80 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..........Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC..........Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Columbia	Sat., Aug. 5	Dacian	Wed., Aug. 9
Anglia	Sat., Aug. 12	Assyria	Wed., Aug. 16
Australia	Sat., Aug. 19	Alexandria	Wed., Aug. 23
Brittania	Sat., Aug. 26	Iowa	Wed., Aug. 30

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba	Wednesday, Aug. 2	Batavia	Saturday, Aug. 5
Parthia	Wednesday, Aug. 9	Algeria	Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia	Wednesday, Aug. 16	Samaria	Tuesday, Aug. 22
China	Wednesday, Aug. 23	Abyssinia	Sat'day, Aug. 26
Russia	Wednesday, Aug. 30	Siberia	Tuesday, Aug. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.		By other Wednesday ships.	
Cabin	$130, gold.	Cabin	$100, gold.
Second cabin	80, gold.	Second cabin	80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin..........$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin..........150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin..........$80, gold. Steerage..........$30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, Sept. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Aug. 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. ——...Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...Sept. 6.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 12.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Aug. 10
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Aug. 17
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Aug. 24

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Wednesday, Aug. 16
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, Sept. 5

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000
JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
EIGHT PER CENT.
Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.
TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375.000
Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over $16.000.000
Price 90 and accrued interest.
Further information furnished on application to
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.

The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, secured by mortgage made to Lebbeus Chapman, Jr., H. V. Poor and J. M. Edmunds, are requested to attend a meeting, at the office of Barlow, Larocque & MacFarland, No. 35 William-st., New-York, on the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, to agree upon such measures as may be proper to secure a foreclosure of this mortgage, and to secure the proper application of the securities in the hands of the Trustees to the payment of the interest in arrears.
CHARLES L. FROST,
Committee on Behalf of Bondholders.

STATE OF ARKANSAS SEVEN PER CENT. LEVEE BONDS,

Issued for building and repairing public levees of this State.

Interest provided by special tax.

We have for sale a limited amount of above bonds, and can safely recommend them as a profitable investment.

STATE, COUNTY and MUNICIPAL BONDS bought and sold on commission.
ALBERT HACHFIELD & CO.,
No. 24 Pine-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE AND EQUIPMENT

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.
For sale by A. L. HATCH,
Financial Agent of the Company,
No. 32 Pine-st.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA LAND
GRANT R. R. 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY DO.
NEWARK AND ORANGE, GUARANTEED BY N. J. R. R. & T. COMPANY.
Also,
200,000 NEW-YORK STATE CITY AND TOWN BONDS, 7 PER CENT.,
For sale by
O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES First Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds, for sale by WM. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DES MOINES VALLEY 8s.
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS and MINNESOTA 7s.
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND 7s.
MISSOURI PACIFIC 6s.
NEW-YORK MIDLAND 7s.
And other railroad bonds.
CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE,
LAND DEPARTMENT,
SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867.

The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared.
JOHN DUFF, M. McCORMICK, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary.
WM. MULLIGAN, President.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
July 28, 1871.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE stock of this Company will be closed from SATURDAY, August 5, 1871, to MONDAY, August 14, 1871.
ASHBEL GREEN, President.

SAFE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.—Illinois registered 10 per cent. bonds, Missouri County 10 per cent. bonds, Missouri School 10 per cent. bonds, Kansas School 10 per cent. bonds; also other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City. For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LONG BRANCH AND SEA-Shore Railroad First Mortgage Coupon Bonds, interest and principal guaranteed by the United Companies of New-Jersey, for sale by GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by State of Alabama.
PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by
SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR,
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Inquire Room No. 7, No. 69 Nassau-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. B. GOODALE,

REAL ESTATE BROKER, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES.
No. 5 West 23d-st. (Fifth-avenue Hotel.)
PASSPORTS PROCURED FOR TRAVELERS.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot No. 311 West 48th-st., together with gas-fixtures, parlor mirrors and shades. The house is built in the best manner, in perfect order, contains all the modern improvements, independent walls, bay windows, &c., &c.; possession within twenty days; furniture can be purchased at a valuation if desired. If not sold at private sale by Sept. 7, next, will be peremptorily sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on that day, by the undersigned. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSES-sion, the first-class four-story Dorchester stone-front house, No. 566 Madison-av., between 54th and 55th-sts. Finished entirely in hard wood; house 25x55. Price, $56,000. Inquire of the owner on the premises, or at No. 565 Madison-av of J. C. SARES.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ES-tate Agent, No. 713 Broadway, offers for lease the corner store and basement No. 76 6th-av.; $1,200 per annum; no liquor.

Also, basement store, rear room and hall-way at No. 46 Hudson-st.; $400 per annum. Also rooms and bedrooms, $5 to $15; also, work-shop, $5.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A. TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

36th-st., near 5th-av., five story	$4,000
29th-st., near Broadway, three story	2,500
37th-st., near 5th-av., four story	3,600
41st-st., near 7th-av., three story	1,200

Also some finely furnished houses.
J. SIMONSON, No. 50 West 31st-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON EAST 47TH-ST., near 5th-av., a first-class four-story house, full size; also, several first-class houses in desirable locations, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

AT MORRISTOWN.—TO LET OR FOR sale, a real nice new house, with stable, garden, &c., one-third of a mile from depot.
Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 8 West 37th-st.; possession immediately. Apply to PARIS G. CLARK, No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GREAT ADJOURNED SALE.
FREE EXCURSION, FINE MUSIC, &c.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
AFTER A BRILLIANT SALE
of about 100 acres of the magnificent estate of Sarah R. Wood, late wife of
Col. A. M. WOOD,
the Executors, owing to the lateness of the hour and the large area of land to be walked over, directed their auctioneers,
JOHNSON & MILLER,
to adjourn the sale until
THURSDAY, Aug. 10,
at 1 o'clock, on the premises,
INGLESIDE, QUEENS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND,
when the remaining and best portion of the property, embracing about eighty acres, will positively and absolutely be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of price.

THE BEST FARM and GARDEN LAND on LONG ISLAND will be sold at the adjourned sale, together with ONE GOOD HOUSE AND NUMEROUS OUT-BUILDINGS.

Many of the plots are admirably situated for villa sites, having views, &c.

FREE EXCURSION-TRAIN, stopping at Jamaica for passengers, and leaving New-York, via James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 11 o'clock A. M.

GRAFULLA'S BAND. SPLENDID COLLATION on arrival, under full charge of Wm. H. Weeks, Esq., caterer.

Free tickets at office of
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.,
and No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
LONG BRANCH HOTEL PROPERTY.
By decree of Court of Chancery, New-Jersey.
ARLINGTON HOUSE, FORMERLY ATLANTIC.
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, AT 3 P. M.,
on the premises. This is one of the finest pieces of property on the sea-shore; about nine acres; 275 feet front. Hotel contains 120 sleeping apartments, one parlor, bar and billiard-rooms; stables, ice and out houses; three minutes from depot. JOHN H. PATTERSON, Sheriff, Monmouth County, N. J.

For particulars apply to GEO. N. LEVY, No. 598 Broadway, near Houston.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COL-LEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGI-NEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEER-FIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—FOR twelve boys only—reopens, Sept. 9. Unrivaled success. High spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL, Post-office Box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE. —Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CAR-MEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMI-NARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTI-TUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARD-ing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 14.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRINCIPAL of an academy or high school, by a graduate of Harvard University, who can furnish first-class references as to experience, education and character. Please address Post-office Box No. 4,316, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A RESIDENT TUTOR FOR A class of boys a short distance from the City. Address, stating qualifications and giving references. Box No. 2,223, New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TROTTER FOR SALE.—A VERY STYL-ish dark brown horse, 14½ hands high; sound, kind and free driver; can trot in 2:45; also, road wagon. Apply at private stable, No. 156 East 35th-st., near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, PAIR OF handsome dappled gray horses, medium size, sound, kind and young; harness and elegant Park phaeton. Inquire at STERRY FRY'S, No. 4 East 28th-st.

SHETLAND PONY FOR SALE—IS eight years old, 43 inches high, sound and kind; can be used by a child six years old; will sell only to private party. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

AN EXCELLENT LOT ON MICHIGAN av., Chicago, Ill., to exchange for a single horse or a pair of horses and carriage. Address No. 139 East 21st-st., or call after 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FINE HORSE, COAL-CART and harness. Inquire at No. 444 West 27th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A MARE, EIGHT YEARS OLD, 16¾ hands high; will pull forty hundred any place. Inquire at No. 150 Rivington-st., until sold.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, excellent table, with the comforts of a social and refined home; hall room for gentlemen; references exchanged. Call at No. 36 East 21st-st., near Broadway.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET— Furnished rooms, en suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping; bedrooms, with or without board, at low prices; reference.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house and board; rates reasonable; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATS-KILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

UNDERCLIFF, NEAR WEST POINT; extensive grounds, well shaded; views unsurpassed; cool, healthful, and delightful; large rooms; lofty ceilings; near station. Inquire of MORRIS, No. 17 Park-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HUDSON, nearly opposite Catskill on the Hudson River, and in sight of the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts; entire second floor, five rooms, with modern conveniences; ready 17th of August; no other boarders. For particulars, address P. O. Box No. 25, Hudson, N. Y. New-York City references given if required.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMIN-ary, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus.
S. F. FROST, A. M.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M.; 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.
WILLIAM E. BURR, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.
JULY 8, 1871.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—UNITED STATES District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of LATHROP, CADY & BURTIS, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the Court made herein, dated 27th day of July, 1871, we, the assignees of said bankrupts, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-rooms No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of August, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, the remaining assets of said estate, consisting of book accounts, notes, &c., catalogues of which may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers. —Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK and O. K. KING, } Assignees, &c.
C. W. BANGS, Attorney, &c., No. 137 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

TWELFTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—Important meeting MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock, East Side Hall, 86th-st., corner 3d-av. The great frauds on City Treasury and prospects of rapid transit will be considered.
JOHN FOLEY, President.
THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

E. V. MAITLAND & CO.,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 15 Merchants' Exchange,
Philadelphia.
Mr. WM. W. AUDENRIED has this day been admitted a member of our firm.
E. V. MAITLAND & CO.
AUG. 4, 1871.

MACHINERY.

FACTORY TO LEASE.—ENGINE FIFTY-horse power; water front. Inquire on the premises of J. W. WINANTS, corner of Washington and South 8th sts., Jersey City, from 10 to 11 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

The manager respectfully announces
THE REOPENING OF THIS THEATRE
for the regular Fall and Winter season,
ON MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 14,
commencing with
the brilliant young artist,
LOTTA,
who will appear
in her dual character of
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,
in Mr. Jno. Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY, embracing Messrs. JNO. T. RAYMOND, D. C. ANDERSON, JNO. W. NORTON, JOHN WILSON, ROBT. PATEMAN, A. W. FENNO, NELSON DECKER, CHAS. ROSENE, T. F. BRENNEN, MARIUS TURCK, HENRY HOGAN, F. C. RICHARDSON, JOHN TAYLOR; Mesdames MARY WELLS, MARION ANDREWS, McDOUALL, ELLEN LIVINGSTON, MARY YOUNG, BURGESS, JENNIE ROSS, WHITLOCK.

Box-Sheet open on MONDAY, Aug. 7, and during the week, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at C. H. Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
LAST NIGHTS OF
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THIS GREAT SUCCESS
MUST BE WITHDRAWN
in consequence of the
FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS THEATRE
of Miss
LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY.
MONDAY, AUG. 14.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON,
AND FOURTH AND LAST WEEK OF
JOHNNY ALLEN,
The popular comedian and Dutch character actor, who will appear every evening during the week in
SCHNEIDER,
OR, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.
LAST SCHNEIDER MATINEE
SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

APOLLO HALL—28TH-ST. and BROADWAY.
MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock,
GREAT EXHIBITION OF
PARIS IN FLAMES.
RUINS OF PARIS AND SUBURBS.
THE PARIS COMMUNE IN NEW-YORK.
Portraits, life-size, of the leaders of the Commune, hostages, members of the Versailles Government.
The most perfect new double stereopticon.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. Tickets at the hall, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and 114 Broadway.

TERRACE GARDEN.
JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock,
JULLIEN'S GRAND CONCERT.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEODORE THOMAS
and his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION
TO THE
PEOPLE'S COLLEGE GROUNDS,
ALTURAS,
THURSDAY, Aug. 10, 1871,
On the occasion of
The dedication of
THE SAMARITAN HOME.
THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE
Will install officers, and expects all Temperance and Church organizations in the vicinity to attend.
Nosher's Band of Music
In attendance, and a pleasant, social time anticipated.
Last boat leaves ferry foot of Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M.
Fare—Round trip, 50 cents.
Refreshments at the Pavilion.
All proceeds go to the Samaritan Home.
For tickets apply to
J. D. GRAHAM, Secretary,
No. 7 Warren-st., (Room No. 3.)

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM AND HIGH BRIDGE.—Regular Harlem boats SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE will make hourly and half-hourly trips, leaving Harlem at 8 A. M., and Peck-slip at 9 A. M.; last boat leaves Harlem at 7 P. M., landing at 11th-st. each way. Fare on Sunday, 15 cents. This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and Kingsbridge.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TO Rockaway Beach, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9, on board steamer PLEASANT VALLEY. Boat leaves Harlem, foot of 129th-st. and 2d-av., 8:30; 119th-st., 8:40; Astoria, 8:45; 8th-st., 9; Fulton-st., East River, 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $1; children, 50 cents. Music by Wallace. Refreshments on board.
C. H. LONGSTREET, E. W. GARDINER, } Committee of Arrangements.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW, staunch, sea-going steamer FLORENCE, Capt. JOHN A. CARNIE, Jr. Grand Sunday excursions. Leave Christopher-st., North River, 8:45 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Franklin-st., North River, 9 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:15 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M.; leave the Beach, 11:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. For the excursion, 50 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30, and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' celebrated brass and cotillion band will accompany the excursion.

SUNDAY BOAT TO GLEN COVE.—Landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, Aug. 7, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 2:30; Glen Cove, 3:15 P. M. Townsend's Grove, at Glenwood, free of charge.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING at 8:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3, and New-Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 15; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 5 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VES-TRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving at New-York at 10:45.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY—From Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) connecting at above places MONDAY MORNING with express-trains for the North-west. Through tickets issued.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot Spring-st., at 3 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

THE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Government Inspectors.

Additional Testimony of Experts—Condition of the Union Ferry-Boats—Arrangements for the Inquests.

Yesterday morning the investigation by the United States Inspectors of Steam-boats into the cause of the explosion of the boiler of the *Westfield* was continued in the United States Circuit Court-room. A few experts were examined, but the most important testimony will be given next week, when the engineers who have been requested by Capt. LOW, Supervising Inspector, to examine the safety-valve, steam-gauge, and the iron of the boiler, make their report. Singular to say, there is no apparatus at the Brooklyn Navy-yard by which the tensile strength of iron can be tested. The machinery is simple—requiring only a stulyard beam—and the process easily comprehended. A section of the iron to be tested is cut out from the sheet, and the lower end is fastened to an immovable frame. The upper end is attached to a vice sufficiently strong to hold it, and the weights applied to the beam. Quarter-inch iron should have a tensile strain of 60,000 pounds to the square inch, and a fracture of the iron of the *Westfield's* boiler, at a point much less than this, will indicate a defective quality. Supervisor LOW has been obliged to send the fragments of the *Westfield's* boiler to West Point for the purpose of having the tensile test applied, and it is not probable that the report on this particular point will be ready before Monday. The steam-gauge of the *Westfield* and the safety-valve will be examined in the most careful manner by Messrs. VANDERBILT, FLETCHER and CHAS. W. COPELAND, with a view to ascertain if either were out of order at the time of the explosion. The statement made in some of the papers yesterday that Inspector MATHEWS opened the valve of the *Westfield* when the inspection was made is incorrect. He felt satisfied that the valve was in working order, from the fact that water issued from the valve when the boiler was filled. An order was issued yesterday from the Supervising Inspector directing the employment of mercury instead of steam gauges on steam-boats, and requiring a reinspection to see that this rule is complied with. Mercury-guages are deemed the most reliable, and it is the intention of the Inspectors to permit none other on the boilers used in this district.

Attention has been called to a statement that the boilers of the *Red Jacket* are defective because a sheet of iron was left in the boiler when it was riveted up by the manufacturer. Inquiry in the proper quarter reveals the fact that there is no boat known as the *Red Jacket* in existence. The steamer now called the *Chancellor* was formerly the *Red Jacket*, and the name was changed by permission of the Secretary of the Treasury. The *Chancellor* is recorded on the Inspector's books as having been built at Rondout in 1864, owned by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, and has one low-pressure boiler, 29 by 9¼, tubular return, which has been subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 27 pounds, and is allowed to carry 20 pounds of steam. There is a steamer belonging to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and used as a freight-boat, which was formerly known as the *Red Jacket*, and under that name blew up Sept. 8, 1870, while she had two coal-barges in tow. She was anchored off Perth Amboy at the time, and both her boilers exploded owing to low water, and three of the crew were killed. The boat was shattered by the force of the explosion, and was rebuilt, and when reconstructed was named the *Raritan*. She now belongs to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, is represented on the Inspector's certificate to have been built at Hoboken in 1870, and has two high-pressure boilers, each 14½ by 7, made at Hoboken in 1871. These boilers were tested at 120 pounds hydrostatic pressure, and they are allowed to carry eighty pounds of steam. Experts are of the opinion that if there be a sheet of iron left loose in the boiler no harm can arise from it, as whenever it is cleaned the sheet can be taken out. The absence of the certificates from the boats of the Union Ferry Company may be accounted for by the fact that though the boilers have been inspected and found correct, the Inspector of Hulls refuses, and very properly, to sign the certificate until all the provisions of the new law have been complied with. There must be a sufficient number of cork-floats and life-boats properly arranged for use, and many other arrangements for the saving of life in case of accident, which these boats do not possess. Until these are applied to the ferry-boats the certificate will not be granted. Furthermore, the engineers and pilots of all ferry-boats—whether plying in the waters of this State or otherwise—must pass an examination before the Board of Steamboat Inspectors, and in view of the *Westfield* disaster, it is safe to say that neither pilot nor engineer who is not fully competent will be allowed to receive a certificate. Not only will the steam and the life saving apparatus of all ferry-boats be fully examined, but the mechanism by which illuminating gas is supplied will be thoroughly inquired into. It is alleged that the gasometers on board the ferry-boats plying in this harbor are so defective that they are like so many powder-magazines, and liable to explode with disastrous effect whenever the escaping gas shall come in contact with flame. The Steamboat Inspectors deem it their province to inquire into all these matters, and whatever affects the safety of passengers will be placed in such a condition as to, as far as possible, prevent the occurence of an accident. Under the direction of Supervisor LOW, an examination of the ferry-boats will be immediately made with a view to ascertain the condition of the gas apparatus.

Among the witnesses examined yesterday were Mr. DAVID ANDERSON, who has run engines for twenty years. He did not think the explosion of the *Westfield's* boiler was caused by low water, but it was due to the excess of steam, which must have been enormous. He did not observe any old crack, and would have carried twenty-five pounds of steam on that boiler. Mr. HASWELL, an experienced engineer, swore that the boiler was well supplied with water, and the location of an old rupture was evident. The boiler burst from an imperfection in the iron, due to bad rolling in the manufacture. The crack could not have been detected by an Inspector, because it was out of sight. He was of opinion that had not the crack been in the boiler it could have been safely worked at forty pounds, and would have stood sixty pounds hydrostatic test. He thought that if the hydrostatic test had been carried to forty pounds the crack would have opened. Had witness been engineer of this boat he would not have feared to use twenty-seven pounds of steam. Prof. R. H. THURSTON was of opinion that the crack was the initial point of rupture, and that the fissure was caused by expansion and contraction. Mr. CHAS. W. COPELAND testified that the cause of the explosion was the crack in the boiler, and he found on examination that the pressure at the time must have been 31½ pounds to the square inch, though from the oxydation of the valve not more than twenty-seven pounds were shown. This point is important, because Mr. COPELAND is one of the experts who was summoned to examine the valve as well as the gauge, and who was of opinion that the crack was made by the steel drift-pin when the boiler was constructed. The steam-gauge could easily have been out of order and totally unreliable.

The Coroner's investigation will be commenced in the Chamber of the Assistant Aldermen on Wednesday morning, by which time the examination by the steam-boat inspectors will have been concluded. The testimony already given will be laid before the jury without submitting the witnesses to another examination.

THE EVIDENCE TAKEN YESTERDAY.

The first witness examined yesterday was DAVID ANDERSON, who testified: I am a practical engineer; I have never constructed engines, but have run them for more than twenty years; I examined the *Westfield's* boiler three days ago; I do not think the accident was due to scarcity of water; there were scales on the top flues which would have dropped off if heated without being wetted; the excess of steam caused the accident, and it must have been enormous, in my opinion; the iron was perfectly good; there were the usual number of stays and bolts; the scales were salt incrustations; the boiler first broke fore and aft, both ends being wrenched out, I think, by an enormous pressure; the bulk of the pressure had been applied on both ends; my theory is based upon the condition of the rivet edges of the sheet, which has been hurled to the forward end of the boat; the boiler and water, weighing over sixty tons, required, in my opinion, more than fifty pounds to overcome its inertia, and to send it with the high velocity at which it must have been propelled to place the boiler and its fragments in the position now occupied by them, judging from the position now occupied by an outside glance, I would have carried twenty-five pounds of steam; perhaps to save the vessel from the lee shore I would have ventured more; at any rate, I would not have gone up more than thirty pounds; there was no fibre to the iron apparently where it was fractured; I would not consider the tensile strain of this iron greater than 40,000 pounds; riveted by hand two plates have a tensile strain of only 24,000 pounds to the square inch; I did not observe any old crack; the piece at Police Head-quarters looked as if the edges had not been in contact for some time.

CHARLES H. HASWELL.

The next witness examined was Mr. CHARLES H. HASWELL, who was the preceptor of Mr. MATHEWS, the inspector of the boiler. He testified as follows: I am an engineer, and examined the boiler for my own satisfaction the morning after the accident; the boiler was well supplied with water; the location of an old rupture is evident; it is perfectly easy to believe that the test of thirty-four pounds hydrostatic test did not prevent the boiler from bursting at twenty-seven pounds of steam; I believe it did so; I think that steamers should not carry more than half the number of pounds of the test applied; steam would not burn at its high temperature when expanded by atmospheric contact; we know that steam can be made so hot that the moment it strikes the air it will come down in jets of ice; hot water not quite so hot will run a long distance and burn; if people were killed by inhaling steam, they must have been right close to its point of egress; the current of steam being exhausted, the water follows it directly as a physical consequence; there is another reason why I think there was plenty of water in the boiler—that is, because there is no appearance of the flues being burned or oxydation; had that boiler exploded, the line of the rupture would have been entirely different; they would have been torn outside of the line of the rivets; that boiler burst from an imperfection in the sheet of iron, due to bad rolling in the manufacture; it was cracked across the grain, along the line of the seam. I think the thickness of the iron outside was one-sixteenth; this lamination was produced in the rolling-mill; if the flaw were produced in the shop during the manufacture of the boiler the people must have been very careless; the crack could not have been detected by the Inspector, because it was out of sight, and they are not obliged to go into the parts which are out of sight; the flaw could never have been detected by any one; there was no means of determining this flaw's existence, except by destroying the boiler by means of the hydrostatic test; if that crack had not been in the boiler I believe it could have been safely worked at forty pounds of steam, and would have stood sixty pounds hydrostatic test; it was good for six years' further use if fresh water were used; on Monday morning there was too much fire in the furnaces to allow me to examine them.

Examined by Mr. BOOLE—I have been an engineer for forty-three years; Mr. MATHEWS I have known for thirty-five years; he has been my assistant; he has received a first-class mechanical education, and I think him a thorough engineer; he has been chief engineer of European and transatlantic steamers; I think that if the hydrostatic test had been carried to forty pounds the crack would have been opened; I would not increase the hydrostatic test of boilers, but I would have the steam working power on old boilers reduced hereafter.

Examined by Mr. BROWN—The Company could not have detected the defect in the boiler; according to a calculation I made I think twenty-one and one-half pounds of steam sufficient to have burst the boiler; at forty pounds hydrostatic test, if I had been engineer of the boat, I would not have feared to use twenty-seven pounds of steam.

LEVI P. SMITH.

Mr. LEVI P. SMITH was next examined. He said: I am a Philadelphian and furnish steam boiler appliances. I have seen the *Westfield's*; examined it partially; in my opinion the iron was never properly welded, and was not first quality iron; I am theoretically a mechanic; never worked as one; my opinion is that it was the igniting of gases that caused the explosion; steam is one; the gauge appears to me to be in good order.

PROF. THURSTON'S TESTIMONY.

Prof. R. H. THURSTON was sworn, and testified: I am a mechanical engineer and professor of that branch at the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken; saw and examined the boiler, this is a case of grooving or furrowing taking place as the result of oxydation or corrosion on the inside of the boiler; by this the sheet is very much weakened; the iron in the boiler is of fair quality; is laminated, and indicates that the rolling was not done carefully; this crack was the initial point of rupture; there was no external indication of its existence; I think this case is an unusual one, but was caused by expansion and contraction—heating and cooling—changing the shape of the boiler; if a boiler as this is was caulked on the inside by a careless workman, the tool would begin such a one and probably determine the groove which was completed by corrosion; I discovered in other parts the mark of a tool; I have no doubt that this is substantially the cause of the rupture; I saw no evidence of low water in the boiler; if I had not known the existence of this vent, I should not have been afraid to run it at twenty-seven pounds, but if I suspected the presence of such a flaw I would not have got up steam at all; if I had inspected the boiler I should not have found the crack; the remainder of the boiler would have stood fifty or sixty pounds hydrostatic test; the pressure on the internal shell of the inside would probably tend to close the crack; this proves to me that a boiler should be laid aside after a certain number of years' use, even if it is to all appearances good; I know a set of boilers in a manufactory thirty years old; but sea-going boilers have rougher usage than land-boilers.

EVIDENCE OF THE FIREMAN OF THE WESTFIELD.

ROBERT CROSSON was next sworn: I have been fireman on the *Westfield*; I was on her when she left Staten Island on Sunday at half-past twelve; tried water in New-York when engine stopped; found four cocks; put fires on; tried water; broke at steam and water in fourth; went up stairs at ten minutes past one; came down again; she was all safe; shut furnace doors three minutes; the doors open right away after five minute whistle blown; stood about twelve feet from the boiler when she first showed steam; was at the foot of the boiler when she went up; was a little burned; no steam-gauge on boiler; we don't know how much was on her; we had nothing to do with feeding, only to report to the engineer; I never saw any leaks in the boiler since its inspection; the *Westfield* left Staten Island at seven that morning; we sometimes get a glass of lager from the brewerymen that transport it upon the ferry-boats; we had some that day; when we blow off it is the fireman who does it at the engineer's instruction; we blow down every day, providing we have fresh water in the tanks; I think we blow down every third day.

EVIDENCE OF MR. COPELAND.

Mr. CHARLES W. COPELAND testified that the cause of the explosion was the crack in the boiler; I find that the pressure must have been thirty-one and one-half pounds to the square inch, although from oxydation of the valve not more than twenty-seven pounds of steam was shown; the boiler first gave way on the top, because if the rupture was below the centre, the boiler would have been thrown out upon the dock; the engineer is not to blame; nor is the inspector, because he could not detect the flaw; I find that for about four feet on the cross seam on the line of the rivet holes, there was a crack; there the rupture started and followed around to the fifteen or eighteen inch crack; all that held this part together was the friction of the rivets; these cracks were in the inner sheets, and were hidden and protected from leaking by the outside covering sheets; these cracks were made by the steel drift-pin when the boiler was made, which it is plain was used; it may have been small first, but it was increased; this weakness was not discovered by the hydrostatic test, because the application was external, and as such could not do any harm; the steel drift-pin should never be used on a boiler; I have not noticed any serious corrosion in any part of the boiler; the steam-gauge could easily have been out of order, and be totally unreliable; that gauge we are going to test at once, and we also want to examine the interior of the safety valve beneath the bonnet; if the diameter of the safety valve were seven inches instead of five the steam pressure would be twenty pounds only. I have been an engineer forty years; know Mr. MATHEWS over thirty; he is an excellent mechanic; has had large sea-going experience, and I consider him one of our best engineers.

THE WHEELSMAN.

JAMES MCGEER, the wheelsman of the *Westfield*, swore that he was in the forward pilot-house, heard the shock, and found himself in the guards of the boat immediately afterward.

The following order was read during the progress of the investigation:

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INSPECTOR OF STEAM VESSELS, Second District.
Messrs. Boole and Mathews:

GENTLEMEN: You will hereafter grant no certificate of inspection to a passenger steamer unless she has a syphon mercury gauge properly attached to each boiler. You will also visit all steamers now inspected, and see that they comply with this order without delay. Yours, &c., ADDISON LOW,
Supervising Inspector, Second District.

At the request of a committee of the residents of Staten Island, Mr. BELKNAP has ordered an immediate and thorough reinspection of the Staten Island boats.

Testimony of the Superintendent of the North Shore Line—What He Thinks of the Boiler.

Superintendent SMITH, of the North Shore Staten Island Ferry, in company with Mr. LIGHTHALL, a few days ago, made an examination of the exploded boiler of the *Westfield*, by order of the Supervising Inspector, and yesterday communicated the result of his investigations to an attaché of the TIMES. Mr. SMITH, who has had an experience of over thirty years as a practical, theoretical, and superintending engineer, said that the cause of the explosion was an over-pressure of water and steam upon a defect in the forward section of the inner shell of the boiler, which defect could not possibly have been detected by human eye, being entirely covered and lapped by the outer sheathing, which presented a perfectly sound appearance. The flaw commenced at the longitudinal seam on the port side, and extended for about eighteen inches. When once this seam was started by undue pressure it required but an instant for it to extend further, and the compressed vapor, with terrific power, burst from its confinement, dealing death and destruction on all sides. The blemish in the boiler-plate, he thinks, was done at the rolling-mill, and though undiscoverable when placed in the boiler, by constant strain it gradually opened and lengthened, until it became really unsafe to carry over forty pounds of steam. He thought that the boiler would have stood thirty pounds hydrostatic pressure on the day that it blew up, and he fears that it had twice that amount. The safety-valve was in a horrible condition when Mr. SMITH examined it, being greatly corroded around its stem, and the bonnet was by no means in good order. Neither was the steam-gauge in good condition; the pipe was affected by the lateral motion of the toggle, and consequently exceedingly liable to sudden derangement. Such displacement would have at once put the gauge out of order and rendered it liable to great error. Moreover, said Mr. SMITH, it is my opinion no careful engineer would have permitted his safety-valve to have been found in such a deplorable plight. Mr. SMITH considered the Government safety-valves to be utterly useless, and unfit for the duty expected to be performed by them.

Passed Assistant Engineer RHINEBECK agrees with Superintendent SMITH in regard to the utter worthlessness of the Government safety-valve. He said that the aperture was entirely too small to give instant relief to the overtaxed metal of the boiler. Seven square inches of an opening through which to pass rapidly such an immense volume of steam was to him absurd in the extreme. The opening at the mouth of the valve, he considered, should at least be three times the size of the steam-pipe which connects the boiler with the steam-chest. In relation to the *Westfield*, he said that her boiler was beyond doubt extremely foul—indeed, in such a wretched condition as no first-class engineer would countenance for a moment, and that the over-pressure of steam upon the water in the boiler caused it to give way in its weak part. The steam-gauge, he also stated, he thought had failed to indicate the amount of steam in the boiler.

The Latest Deaths—Preparing for the Coroner's Inquest.

GEORGE ELSASSER, 37 years of age, of No. 229 Avenue B, who lost two children by the disaster, and was himself terribly scalded, died Friday night of his injuries. A permit for the removal and burial of the remains was granted by Coroner HERRMAN.

OTTO GREENERT, a butcher, of No. 231 Grand-street, Jersey City, died in Bellevue Hospital, yesterday morning, from the effects of the terrible scalds he received in the explosion. His wife, who was with him at the time of the explosion, was badly scalded, and now lies in Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

The two brothers CORNELIUS and DANIEL HOGAN, who for the past two or three days have been in the Centre-street Hospital, were yesterday morning sent to Bellevue Hospital, and will probably recover.

Yesterday Coroner KEENAN obtained the use of the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in which to hold the inquest in the case of the *Westfield* explosion, which will begin on Wednesday next, and probably continue for several days.

At the request of Coroner KEENAN, Prof. R. H. THURSTON, of the Stevens Institute, of Hoboken, has consented to make examinations of the boiler of the *Westfield*, and of the piece of the boiler in the custody of the Police, with a view of presenting the result of his scientific observations to the Jury at the inquest. A letter was received by Coroner KEENAN yesterday, from Mr. ADDISON LOW, Government Supervising Inspector, announcing that Messrs. ANDREW FLETCHER, WM. H. VANDERBILT and CHARLES W. COPELAND have been selected as a Board of Experts to examine into the *Westfield* disaster, and offering to place their report, when completed, at the service of the Coroner. The offer was accepted with thanks.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

Dark Lantern Views of Tammany Politicians in this City—The Men who have Come up out of Obscurity to Rule over Us.

To present the biography of every ruffian who holds office in this City under the Tammany Ring, would require many volumes, each as large as the City Directory. Their number is legion, and their lives so full of wickedness that the newspaper column will hold but a meagre outline. To speak of some of these low people who have sprung from poverty and wretchedness to great wealth and luxury, is the object of this writing. Of necessity the story will be short, and only the leading points in each case be given, but the record will repay the reader for its perusal. The names of the various characters treated of are all withheld, but the public is sufficiently familiar to recognize "old friends." Now, then, for a few samples:

But few of these persons were men of moneyed means ten years ago. Their wealth has all been amassed since the County Court-house swindle was begun. Now, there are few of them who do not count their wealth by ten or hundred thousands of dollars, nearly every cent of which has been obtained in precisely the manner of the street pickpocket, or the highway robber.

A little less than a century ago, a poor mechanic resided in a quarter of the City then respectable, but now disfigured with dirty tenement-houses, inhabited by a poor and squalid population. The boy got but little schooling from his father, and was forced from an early age to work to help eke out the scanty living of the family. Growing up he was fortunate in finding friends who assisted him in obtaining a rudimental education, and then helped him into business. His friends were much pained, however, by the development of certain rowdyish proclivities which led him into the companionship of corner loafers. Presently he joined a low fire company, and this in after years helped him considerably to that degree of wealth and influence that in early life was the dream of his fondest ambition. About a score of years ago he became known in the political arena as a man of influence. Defeat in mercantile life turned his talents in this direction, and his success in political wire-pulling has now made him one of the most powerful members of the Tammany Democracy. Before the building of the County Court-house, this politician and son of the poor mechanic was a man of poverty, heavily in debt from business failures, and five years ago he had but begun to lay the foundaton of his present immense wealth. He was heard to say about that time that he intended in five years to be the richest man in New-York. If he has not yet attained the pinnacle of his ambition, he is at least in a fair way of soon reaching it, with his present strong pull upon the City Treasury.

Another instance of rapid change of fortune is that of a poor plasterer, who, before the County Court-house was commenced, was comparatively unknown. He was the originator of the idea of ringing a big bell in the streets just before election times, to call the attention of the public to the Democratic nominees. The ringing of this bell attracted the attention of a great Tammany chieftain, and the poor plasterer through that influence became possessed of immense wealth. He now lives in a palace rivaling some of those pictured in the *Arabian Nights*.

There is a merchant in the Bowery who, before the building of the County Court-house, was a man in moderate circumstances—indeed, what might be called a "small mechanic." At one time in his life he befriended a man who afterward became a great Tammany chieftain, and the small mechanic is now possessed of untold wealth. He lives like a Prince in a neighboring State, on the riches he has gained through the help of the Tammany leader, from the tax-payers of New-York.

A clerk in a bank, on a salary of about $1,000 a year, who had originally emigrated to this country from Ireland, became a warm adherent of Tammany, and by dint of certain natural peculiarities attracted the attention of the leaders, who gave him office. He was at first inclined to be honest, from the force of a habit acquired at the bank, but being greedy of gain, his scruples were finally thrown aside, and he became one of the boldest robbers in the whole gang. Before the County Court-house began to be built, he was comparatively a poor man. An idea of the extent of his wealth now, is only to be gleaned from a knowledge of how much he has invested in Government bonds, the money he has deposited in bank, and the vast amount of real estate he owns scattered throughout the City. A few years ago, this once poor discount clerk, with a salary of $1,000 a year, owned but one horse. His stock is now numbered by the dozen.

About the time that the County Court-house was commenced a merchant, who by unfortunate speculations into which he had been drawn by a lack of business qualifications, was utterly ruined. He went to some of the City officials and begged them to give him a little work by which he might earn his daily bread. He succeeded in getting his appeal answered, and by means of presents of goods and an agreement to certain conditions by which the Ring could rob the Treasury, he grew rapidly rich. His wealth at present, at the lowest estimate, is not much below a million of dollars. He lives upon an island in a neighboring State, which is said, by those who have seen it, to rival the Central Park in the beauties of its grounds. The once ruined merchant whose ambition is to be considered a great philanthropist, is thought by those who do not know how he got his money to be a man of the most irreproachable character.

Within the purlieus of the Sixth Ward there is a corner liquor-store. About a score of years ago a low entertainment was given over the place, to which the price of admission was six cents, and the liquors of the establishment sold for three cents per glass. The proprietor of this vile place, which was shunned by all decent citizens, became a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, which, while it attracted many of the best young men in the community from a love of excitement and adventure, at the same time absorbed a great portion of the rowdy element also.

The Sixth Ward rumseller, by means of his connection with the fire company, became a Sixth Ward politician of some influence. He finally abandoned his low calling, and became, after some minor grades of office, a City Judge. When the County Court-house began to be built, his possessions were to be summed up in a few thousands. He is now through his weight in Tammany councils, a leading City official, and his riches are to be counted by the hundred thousand. A certain individual succeeded him in the proprietorship of the rum-shop above described, where he still carries on a flourishing business. The place is now, as it has always been, of a low character, and is much patronized by disreputable persons. This individual, though of but little education, has held the position of a school officer and county official for several years, and by being in the confidence and enjoying the friendship of the Ring, his scanty purse has been swollen until today its contents are fully $500,000.

An immigrant from Ireland, who, at about the time the Court-house was begun, was an unlettered man of very slender means, holding the place of a Court attendant, has leaped from obscurity until now he is a prominent Judge, and is a man reputed to be very wealthy.

A certain Eighth Ward rowdy, whom the Police used to drive from the corners of a certain locality, together with a gang of roughs and reputed pickpockets with whom he was always in company, by manifesting considerable usefulness to Tammany Hall among his peculiar class, was taken under the wing of its Sachems, and nominated to an important office, to which he was, of course, elected. This man, formerly a subject for public espionage, is now one of the rulers of New-York, and by his connection with the County Court-house now building and "repairing," will, at the present rate at which his wealth is running up, be soon counted among our Ring nabobs. This individual was received, a short time ago, after an absence from the City, by a triumphal procession, which blocked the streets for several hours.

The Police complain that they experience great difficulty in closing the faro and keno games, because they cannot get a single conviction in the Courts. What wonder, when among our City Judges there is one who but a few short years ago was a dealer for a faro bank. Another City Judge is now rapidly achieving great wealth by acting in the capacity of a real estate agent for a great Tammany leader. This Judge, a few years ago, was poor and but little known. Through his connection with the Ring, in a few years he will, doubtless, be enabled to erect palaces at the expense of New-York tax-payers.

Those in search of Tammany preferment should not fail to observe that one of the sure stepping-stones to success is a membership in the American Club. There is a certain young man who by reason of belonging to this Club, and his ability to sing a vulgar song, drink an unlimited quantity of champagne without getting off his legs, and so to be able to accompany aged Tammany sinners on midnight rounds of debauchery, secured at first remunerative clerkships, and afterward a nomination, and of course election to a City office, which is a rich placer to those who know how to work it. Another means of preferment is a residence in the Sixth or Seventh Wards. It is really astonishing, when we look at the pay-roll of City Clerks and officials, and Corporation workmen, to note how many hail from these localities. The persons who receive especial favor from Tammany are those who stand on the corners and hang around the rum-shops of certain Tammany officials, to influence votes, receiving pay all the while as Court officers.

Much more might be written on this subject, but space forbids at this time. There is an abundance of material, however, for future sketches equally as interesting as those just narrated.

A ROMANCE OF CRIME.

An Episode of Hotel Life—A Lady Guest Deceived by an Accomplished Rogue—Her Jewelry Stole.

Friday last a Providence merchant of excellent character, against whom no word of suspicion was ever uttered, reached this City early in the morning on business, and went first to the house of a relative in Perry-street, where he breakfasted. He then went to a mercantile house in Canal-street, where he left some order, and having an appointment at the Grand Central Hotel, went to that place a little before noon. He sat down in the large public room waiting for a friend with whom he had business, and was presently made aware that he was being intently watched by a negro dressed in the livery of a coachman. After a few minutes this coachman went to Mr. DARKE, the officer of the hotel, and the two conversed earnestly for a moment. DARKE then approached the merchant and told him he was a prisoner, on a charge of robbery. The merchant was so dumbfounded that he lost his presence of mind for the time, and mechanically followed the coachman and DARKE into the presence of Superintendent KELSO, at Police Head-quarters.

By that time the prisoner had recovered his scattered wits, and when charged with drugging and robbing a Mrs. DE CAMP, stoutly denied ever having robbed any man or woman. Mr. KELSO asked the coachman if the prisoner was the man who robbed his mistress, and that person replied that he thought it was. In answer to the rapid questions of the Superintendent, the prisoner laid bare his entire life to the official gaze, admitted that he was in the City on the day after the July riot, on which occasion he dined at the Gilsey House, but denied that on that day he had conversed or met with any lady whatever. KELSO said it was singular, and was evidently perplexed by the case, but finally sent the prisoner into the Detective Office to await the coming of Mrs. DE CAMP, for whom the coachman was dispatched. She soon arrived, declared that the prisoner was not the man who robbed her, and after a detention of an hour the merchant who had been the victim of this unpleasant mistake was released from custody.

This incident appearing on the surface of affairs at Police Head-quarters, naturally awakened inquiry as to when, where and how Mrs. DE CAMP had been robbed. There was the usual reticence displayed, but it was soon ascertained that the authorities have long been in possession of the facts of a romantic robbery alleged to have been committed on the day succeeding the Ribbon riot. So far as the incidents were dragged out from the labyrinths of official mystery, it appears that the victim was a person known as Mrs. DE CAMP, who was then boarding at the Gilsey House. There she made the acquaintance of a man apparently of ample means, known to the officials only as "Frank," with whom she speedily became intimate enough to go out riding with him. On several of these occasions he had an elegant team and carriage, which he claimed to be his private property; but when she accepted his invitation of the 13th of July he appeared with a handsome establishment, including the liveried negro coachman which she had been in the habit of hiring from a public stable. Remarking upon this fact, he said that one of his horses had become lame from casting a shoe, and her suspicions were allayed. On that occasion the pair drove out to the well-known house of CHARLES HEINTZEL, where a private room was taken, and after prolonged drinking, "Frank" called for a bottle of port wine. Immediately after drinking a glass of this Mrs. DE CAMP became unconscious, and when recovering some time afterward found herself in the room alone. Worse than that, she discovered that she had been robbed of her gold chain and watch, which, with a diamond ring also taken, she valued at $800. Strangest of all, her despoiler had left behind property worth nearly $1,000, which she had upon her person, consisting of a diamond necklace, two diamond bracelets and several diamond rings. Finding that "Frank" had left the carriage she returned in it to the City, and immediately reported the affair to Capt. IRVING, of the Central Detectives, who ever since has had Detective TILLY looking in vain for her companion on that eventful drive. There are several ingenious theories connected with the case, but none of them can be tested until an arrest is made, of which there is at present little prospect, unless the imaginative coachman shall again pounce upon some unfortunate stranger to the crime.

THE BAY RIDGE ATHENEUM.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Building—Account of the Ceremony.

Bay Ridge, that charming section of Long Island, swept by cool health-giving sea-breezes, and affording a charming view of New-York's peerless bay, and the navies of the world, as they pass and repass its shores, was yesterday the scene of an event fraught with importance to its future. The event witnessed was the laying of the corner-stone of the Bay Bridge Atheneum. The enterprise was inaugurated by some of the public-spirited townsmen of the place, and was incorporated April 19, 1871.

The Atheneum was incorporated for the purpose of encouraging and cultivating a taste for literature, music, and the arts in the township, and will cost about $17,000. It is to be constructed of wood, on a foundation of stone and brick; is to be 25 feet in height, eighty feet in length and fifty feet in width. The style of architecture is modern, and the building will be crowned with a Mansard roof, in which the slope will be less abrupt than properly belongs to that style of house covering, to adapt it to the necessities of our climate, where the snow fall is something which must always enter into the calculations of the architect. There are to be two stories besides the ground floor. The first floor will contain committee-rooms, offices, a small hall for meetings, debates and similar uses, and a library. The second floor will be used as a large hall for concerts, assemblages of a social character, and for the furtherance of the great objects for which the institution is founded. It will seat 1,200 people.

It is intended that the rooms and walls shall be decorated with statuary, paintings and engravings, and that the library shall be stocked with choice works of the best authors. The founders of the Atheneum purpose to do everything in their power to promote a taste for debate among the young men of the town, and one of the halls will be devoted to that object. At the ceremonies yesterday GEORGE T. HOPE, Esq., President of the Society, made the opening address. He said that the gentlemen had met to lay the corner-stone of the first public building ever erected in the township—excepting that of a church or school-house. The gentleman then made some eloquent allusions to the planting of churches and school-houses, wherever, as he said, the progressive spirit of American institutions were felt. He then eulogized the beauty and salubrity of Bay Ridge, its desirableness as a place of residence, its progress and its excellent facilities of communication with New-York and Brooklyn. He said he did not know why public buildings had not been erected in Bay Ridge before, unless it was because the accommodations necessary were found in the large cities close by. He said, in conclusion, that it was not the intention of the Building Committee to crown the structure with a mortgage—the Atheneum would be paid for when finished.

The speaker then introduced Mr. JOHN WINSLOW as the gentleman appointed to lay the corner-stone. Mr. WINSLOW then took the copper box containing valuable relics, books, plans of the enterprise and building, and a copy of the NEW-YORK TIMES and another journal, which, being placed upon the foundation, was covered with the corner-stone. When all had been made ready by the workmen, Mr. WINSLOW took the trowel in hand and said, "In the name of the Building Committee and Corporation of Bay Ridge, I now put the finishing touches on this stone and pronounce it laid." This ceremony was followed by music from the Fort Hamilton Band, engaged for the occasion, after which appropriate addresses were delivered by Mr. WINSLOW, Hon. J. M. VAN COTT, of Brooklyn, and Rev. JOHN A. ASPINWALL. In the course of his remarks Mr. ASPINWALL said that he wished to assist the Press as far as was in his power in view of the manly and outspoken utterances against wrong-doing on the part of a leading New-York journal.

The ceremony was brought to an agreeable close by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by all present, accompanied by the band.

The Committee of Arrangements for the day included John Winslow, Esq., Rev. John A. Aspinwall, Joseph A. Perry, Esq., Charles R. Hickox, Esq, and Van Brunt Bergen, Esq.

Justice To an Immigrant.

The Commissioners of Emigration were recently informed that an immigrant known as ELLEN, had been compelled to pay one dollar to an expressman named LINN, whose office is in Catherine-street, for the delivery of a small trunk. He had to convey it only a short distance. The following is the conclusion of the case:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CASTLE GARDEN, New-York, Aug. 4, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose you 50 cents, being amount recovered from Linn's Baggage Express, which was refunded to the Police officer sent by me to obtain that amount for overcharge on "ELLEN'S" baggage.

Respectfully, B. CASSERLY,
Superintendent.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

An inquest was held yesterday at No. 16 Forsyth-street, by Coroner HERRMAN, in the case of GEORGE RENNEMAN, a native of Germany, fifty years of age, who had died suddenly on Friday night. The testimony showed that deceased, who was of intemperate habits, had on several occasions threatened to take his life, and the post-mortem made by Dr. JOHN BEACH proved that he had died from the effects of arsenical poison.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred on board the propeller *Eureka*, owned by J. C. RAPP, No. 365 Rivington-street, lying at Pier No. 42½ North River, originating from a light carried by one of the hands. The vessel was damaged to the amount of $1,000 and $500 to the cargo. The losses are fully covered by insurance.

Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found floating in the North River, opposite Pier No. 39. His hands were badly scalded, from which fact it is surmised that he was one of the victims of the recent Staten Island ferry-boat disaster.

The match at the game of Lacrosse between the Toronto Club, Knickerbocker, of Brooklyn, and the Manhattan, of New-York, came off at the Capitoline Grounds yesterday. The New Dominion men were the victors.

GEORGE DOWLING was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN on a charge of attempting to steal as a pick-pocket. There being no complainant the prisoner was held as a suspicious person.

JAMES MURRAY was charged yesterday, before Justice HOGAN with striking ADAM ELDRICH, of No. 522 East Fifth-street, with a car hook, inflicting a serious wound. He was held for trial.

JOHN MEYLANDER, a German, of No. 53 Market-street, yesterday fell from a new building in Canal-street, receiving a compound fracture of the right arm. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

M. E. Comp. JAMES M. HUBBS, Past H. P. of Hope Chapter No. 244 R. A. M., has been made the recipient of a handsome watch and chain, the gift of the members of the Chapter.

Col. JAMES FREEBORN, of San Francisco, Capt. J. D. ROBERTS, of the United States Army, and Col. H. W. KLOPPENBURG, of New-Orleans, are at the Sturtevant House.

The usual weekly concert will be given at Mt. Morris square, to-morrow afternoon, the weather permitting.

BROOKLYN.

A petition was presented to the Water Board yesterday morning, signed by a large number of property-holders, asking to have a sewer constructed on Smith-street, from Richardson to Herbert streets. It is said that the work will cost about $2,000,000.

In the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, the following wills were proved: John Schoepf, of the town of New-Lots; Mary M. Greenwood, Margaret Joynes, Margaret Murphy, Theodore Rogers, Celema Thompson, Sophie Metzger, Elizabeth Owen and Mary Fallman, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons: Addison Sandford, James B. Zabriskie, Gertrude Repp, William F. Latimer, Hannah Shapley, Elizabeth Crabbe, Liddie Bain, Diodema Woodruff and John R. Uhlmann, of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Charles H. J. Kraft were granted to Catharine Miller, of the town of New-Lots; of Annie M. Repp, to Lorenz Mentze; of Van Dyke Price and Agnes L. Price, to Victoria M. Bird, their mother; of Ellen G. Grosvenor and Harriet E. Grosvenor, to Chas. A. Greely, of Brooklyn.

MICHAEL LARKIN, of No. 137 St. Marks-avenue, died at a late hour on Friday night of injuries which he received from some unknown person in HANLEY'S liquor saloon, at No. 549 Vanderbilt-avenue, on Wednesday. The keeper of the saloon was arrested yesterday, but he denied all knowledge of the deed. LARKIN leaves a wife and seven children.

The body of WM. MCCONAUGHEY, who has been missing since Tuesday, July 25, was found on Friday in Hackensack River, Hoboken. His funeral will take place at 1 o'clock today, from the Fleet-street M. E. Church. Members of Crystal Wave Lodge, No. 638, and Corinthian Chapter R. A. M., No. 159, are invited to attend.

Shortly after 9 o'clock on Friday night, THOS. HEENY, aged 12 years, while playing at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Willoughby-street, fell into a sewer in course of construction at that point, and received a fracture of the skull. He was taken to his home at No. 75 Hudson-avenue.

JOSEPH CARR, a well-known lawyer, was, on motion of District-Attorney MORRIS, arrested yesterday and brought before Justice BUCKLEY, charged with having forged the name of OWEN BURNS to an assignment of property in Westchester County. The accused was held to answer.

Early yesterday morning an old two-story frame building, that had been used as a carpenter shop, on Myrtle-avenue, near Hampden-street, was overturned by the wind, and was smashed to pieces. The damage is estimated at $1,000. Mr. DRAKE was the owner.

The Park Commissioners have placed a large number of two-wheeled chairs in Prospect Park for the accommodation of invalids.

The body of a man was found in the water at noon, yesterday, at the foot of Little-street, and was taken to the Morgue for identification.

Carl SELTZI, a cigar-dealer in New-Brighton, was arrested yesterday for violating the Revenue law. He gave $1,000 bail to answer.

There were 514 arrests made by the Police during the past week.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The three School Commissioners of Westchester County, Messrs. GILLEY, SMITH and BARRETT, and Supervisors GIFFORD, HUNT and LEGGETT, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors, will meet at the Court-house, White Plains, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of examining candidates for the "State scholarship" in Cornell University.

The farm of Judge COWLES, on Central-avenue, in the neighborhood of Mile Square, township of Yonkers, comprising about fifty-three acres of land, has been sold to a gentleman from New York for $74,000.

An election for three Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, of Sing Sing, resulted in the choice of Messrs. LUCIEN F. WHEELER, GEORGE DOUGLAS and S. FERRIS WASHBURN.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. T. J. MURPHY, for the last two years employed in collecting New-Jersey news for New-York papers, died yesterday at St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City. The funeral services will take place from Mrs. LATHROP'S residence, No. 32 Sussex-street, Jersey City, on Monday afternoon. The interment will take place at the New-York Bay Cemetery.

MICHAEL MOONEY, an employe in the Citizens' Gas-light Works, of Newark, was yesterday found dead in his bed at an East Newark boarding-house, under somewhat singular circumstances. He quit work at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, and went to his boarding-house, stating that he was ill and had come home to die. Late in the evening he called for a glass of water, which was given him. No one saw him after that time until yesterday morning, when his body was found lying in bed. Justice SHEPHERD, acting as Coroner, ordered an inquest. It is believed that he may have been poisoned, and as the physicians were unable to determine the cause of death, a post-mortem examination will be made.

PHILIP GLASBY, of Newark, lately deserted his wife, and went to live with a widow named LIENHARDT, with whom he had for some time been intimate. On Thursday this woman, during GLASBY'S absence, possessed herself of $200 in money, and a number of articles of considerable value belonging to him, and decamped.

Newark came near losing its dog pound on Friday night. A number of young boys it seems have been in the habit of stealing dogs in the most open manner for the purpose of securing the 50 cents reward. A motion was made in the Common Council to abolish the pound entirely, but was only lost by a tie vote.

A tenement-house on South Jefferson-street, a house in Mechanic-street, and a number of other buildings, were struck by lightning in Orange, during a storm on Friday evening.

Rev. Father PATRICK BYRNE, of Camden, who is about to visit Europe, has been presented by his parishioners with a purse containing $1,090.

The Newark Police have been making frequent arrests and instituting suits under the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad is being relaid throughout with steel rails.

The Baptists of Roseville are engaged in the erection of a new church edifice.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Lieutenant-Commanders, Frederick R. Smith and Henry C. Field; Lieutenant, Robt. P. Empey; Masters, Willie Swift and F. W. Nichols; Midshipmen, Sidney A. Stanton, Perin Busbee, Wm. A. Marshall, Wm. C. Babcock, Gustavus C. Harris, Jas. M. Wright, Carlos G. Calkins, John Downes, and Paymaster Henry M. Meade; Chief Engineer, Geo. S. Bright; Second Assistant Engineer, S. S. Vanderaliel; and Boatswain, Robt. McDonald, have been ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Commander Henry A. Adams is detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to the command of the *Iroquois*.

Lieut. Henry E. Nichols is detached from ordnance duty at Pittsburg, Penn., and ordered to the *Terror*; Lieut. W. Gilpatrick, from the *Severn* and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. T. A. Lyons, from the Asiatic fleet and placed on waiting orders; Master E. C. Pendleton, from the *Wasp* and granted leave to return to the United States; Master Adolphus Marix, from the Naval Observatory; Surgeon A. F. Magruder, from the Washington Navy-yard; and Acting Gunner J. W. Bogart, from the Naval Academy to the *Iroquois*.

Col. Henry J. Hunt, Fifth Artillery; Lieut.-Col. T. T. S. Laidley, of the Ordnance Department; Maj. Q. A. Gilmore, of the Engineer Corps; Maj. Freeman Seymour, Fifth Artillery; Maj. Silas Caspin, Maj. T. G. Boyles, of the Ordnance Department; Capt. H. A. Dupont, Fifth Artillery, have been designated a Board to meet at Battery Hudson, on Staten Island, to test King's repressing gun-carriage.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 5th—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 93¼, 1865s, old, 92¼, 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 92.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and account. American Securities dull. United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 93¼, 1865s, old, 92¼, 1867s, 92; 10-40s, 92.

Evening.—SUGAR, 29s.@29s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. TALLOW, 44s. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Upland, 8⅞d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Lard, 47s. ₱ cwt.

[Advertisement.]

The new disinfectant, Bromo Chloralum, is non-poisonous, odorless and harmless. Used with entire success in all places having offensive odors. Prepared only by TILDEN & Co., No. 176 William-st. Sold by all druggists.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 5—*In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Miss Gibbes, Mrs. G. S. Geary, Miss Mary Galvin, John Claffe and wife, Mr. Babington, James S. Gibbes, H. W. Goldring, Mrs. R. Coombs and child, James Brady, E. Serrighi, John McLean, Rev. Wm. Foley, Mr. Leill and wife, Miss Fitch, Thomas B. Fitch and wife, Miss Fitch, Edward Westcott, Dr. A. Westcott, Robert Wilson, Mrs. M. Dillon, Capt. Russell, Capt. S. S. Sumner, U. S. N. and wife, W. Frickett, W. R. Fisher, Miss Francis M. Dillon, T. Cochrane, W. L. Grant, Miss Carrie Shaw, Jos. P. Wills, Miss Helena Arensburg, child and infant, Miss Margaret Young, Miss Chafee, L. Lefevre, Thomas J. Gwillim, Mr. Graham, A. M. Smith, Rev. T. Newman, John Newman, Walter White, Douglas White, Mrs. Martha Wilkinson, Chas. R. Stewart, wife and two children, Alex. Graham, J. R. Johnstown, Mr. Whittaich, James H. Sommers, Edward C. Hillier, Mr. Bennet, Robert Craig, Mr. McKean and wife.

AUG. 5—*In steam-ship Columbia, for Liverpool and Glasgow.*—John Littledale, T. C. de Marcellai, Mr. Lee, George Waterhouse, Dr. J. S. Gunther, Mrs. Ann Neymann and 3 children, Mrs. G. F. C. Klokke, Helen Adrienna and infant, George Bridges, Absolom E. Otway, Isaac Heart, Mrs. H. A. Fairchilds and infant, W. Morton Jones and wife, Robert Morrison and wife, Dr. G. W. Cummings, Miss Forrester, David Penman, wife and 2 children, Robert Campbell, Robert Vin Clair and wife, Gaspar Vitagliano and Savor Vitagliano; Andrew Colville, Thomas Mitchell, Joseph Reid, Charles Louche, John Henderson, James Robertson, Wm. Hamlin, Andrew Petersohn, Duncan McCardendate, Mrs. Sterling, Wm. Smart.

AUG. 5—*In steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.*—Chas. K. Newcomb, J. A. Ropes, Dr. W. A. Reed, Ed. P. Anderson, Miss Grace Darling, Hon. John Johnston, Mr. Stoppt, G. B. Anderson, Miss E. E. Anderson, H. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gasselli, Chas. W. Ogden, Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Carrie Wilcox, Miss Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cochran, Miss Lizzie M. Hitchcock, Miss Nellie J. Hitchcock, Mrs. J. Hartrath and 2 children, Miss Flanders, Miss Olivi Beauchamp, Miss Nellie Huse, Miss Jennie Gern, Miss Fanny Nast, Mr. and Mrs. L. Partridge, J. S. McDonald, Earstus Coming, D. Murray, John Watson, Don Ramson Bergara and 4 sons, Mr. Elliott and 2 sons, U. Pemberton, John Wilson, M. Saunders, M. G. Peck.

AUG. 5—*In steam-ship Virginia, for Liverpool.*—A. L. Starh, T. F. Baker, Thomas Hunt, W. Alder, Mr. Brink, G. M. Gould, Mrs. Bradburn, Miss L. Conlan, D. H. Whitaker, Samuel Foster, M. Rins, Rev. C. Fair, Mrs. C. Fair, Mrs. C. Mahon, M. Lebbain, F. C. Hetten, Sain Levi, M. Rilley, Wm. Fowler, Jr., John D. Weeks.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Geo. A. Smith, F. M. Singer, Joe. Kranas, Mr. Lawrence, Dr. D. M. Susson, Mrs. Holland, Miss Jennie E. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Whealan, Mrs. E. Brady, D. Brady, Mr. Watson, Mrs. C. Brady, C. S. L. Palmer and lady, Geo. W. Totten and lady, F. T. Williams, Miss Louise Hall, Geo. W. Moore.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Philip Cahen, A. F. Hammann, Mrs. A. Bagges, G. C. Berrie, Jas. F. Marcus, Mrs. A. Painzder, H. Tinnamus, Mr. Gudemann, J. Martin, Y. Krecek, M. A. Johnson, Wm. T. Spencer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:01 | Sun sets......7:10 | Moon rises.10:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:38 | Gov. Island.12:27 | Hell Gate..1:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred Baker; Wilmington, Cole, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Ashland, More, Fernandina, Jas. Hand; San Salvador, Nicholson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co., (omitted Saturday;) Gulf Stream, McCreevy, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; S. Gibson, Winters, Alexandria, S. V. Merrick; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore; Frank Pierce, Philadelphia; A. C. Stiners, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ships J. A. Thomson, Thomson, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Elizabeth Hamilton, Clapp, Cronstadt, J. Atkins & Co.

Barks Abd-el-Kader, Sparrow, Gibraltar for orders, Jas. Henry; Golden Fleece, Rhodes, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Renshaw, Sylvester, Gibara, (Cuba,) R. A. Robertson & Co.

Brigs G. M. Tucker, Tucker, Cork. Winchester & Towne; Almirante, (Span.,) ——, Barcelona, E. Pugh & Co.; Intercidad, (Span.,) Lust, Barcelona, E. Pugh & Co.; Salas, (Span.,) Salas, Palmas de Majorca; J. L. Pye, (Br.,) Pye, Wilmington, N. C., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Volant, (Br.,) Ganlon, St. Johns, P. R., Hotton, Watson & Co.

Schrs. Reward, (Br.,) Hill, Halifax, N. S. Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Martha A. (Br.) Thomas, St. John, N. B., Carais, Eldridge, Indianola, Tupper & Beattie; Ben. Davis, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Marguerite, (Br.,) Oliver, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) H. A. Suan & Son; O. M. Marrett, Reed, Para, B. J. Wenberg; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills; Modesty, Weaver, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; S. Waterman Chase, New-Bedford.

Sloop A. Holmes, Jackson, Wareham.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hermann, (N. G.,) [illegible]eichmann, Bremen July 22, and Southampton 25th, with mdse and 660 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Stowell [illegible] (Br.,) Ward, Marseilles July 10, via Menton, [illegible], Malaga and Gibraltar 18th, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Wellington, Kidder & Co. Has had fine weather throughout the passage.

Steam-ship Henry Burden Hocke, Baltimore, for Providence.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans July 30, with mdse. and 50 passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Aug. 4, 7 P. M., lat. 37, lon. 74 25, passed steam-ship Bienville, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Crowell, New-Orleans July 29, and the Bar 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Fred Baker.

Steam-ship Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans July 28, and South-west Pass 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Loch Tay, (of Glasgow,) Scott, London June 15, and Start's Point July 3, with mdse. and 36 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and from thence light winds and calms; July 24, lat. 41, lon. 56, passed a whaling bark taking black-fish, showing a white and blue swallow-tail signal with a red centre.

Ship Lake Leman, (of Glasgow,) Malcomb, Calcutta April 23 and Land's Head 25, with mdse. to J. D. Wood, vessel to Wm. Nelson, Jr.

Bark Bina, (of Glasgow,) Wilson, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had light winds and calms, and for 3 ds. had not enough wind to steer the vessel; sld. in company with bark Jesse, for New-York; no date, lat. 39, lon. 74, spoke ship Reunion, from New-Orleans, for Havre.

Bark Palestina, (of Walton, N. S.,) McCullough, St. Croix 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms; left no vessels. July 18, lat. 34 41, lon. 33 47, spoke brig P. C. Posta, from Trinidad for Delaware Breakwater.

Bark Sarah B. Hall, (of Portland,) Matthews, Buenos Ayres 45 ds., with hides and wool to Brown, Bros. & Co.—vessel to Howe, White & Co. Crossed the equator July 14, in lon. 33, and since had moderate weather.

Bark Aukathor, (Nor.,) Hendrickson, Bordeaux 42 ds., with wine, &c., to Daniel St. Amant—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the southern passage and had fine weather; July 28, lat. 31 40, lon. 68, spoke ship Marianna VII., (Port.,) from Lisbon, for Philadelphia.

Bark Mary Bideout, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Tucker, Locate 49 ds., with sulphur to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 4, and since had light winds and calms; Aug. 2, lat. 34, lon. 72 40, saw four large water-spouts.

Brig Grace Kelly, (of Shelburne, N. S.) Kelly, St. Kitts, 16 ds, with molasses to Brown, Bros. & Co.; vessel to Moss & Ward; has had light winds and calms the entire passage, and been 5 days N. of Hatteras.

Brig Etahorn, (N. G.) Kruger, Tuspan, 38 ds. with cedar to Brugiese & Theband, vessel to C. Tobias & Co.; has had light winds and calms the entire passage, and been 6 days N. of Hatteras.

Brig L. E. Madeira, (of Philadelphia,) Mosland, Charleston 7 ds., with lumber to J. A. Risley—vessel to master. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Stafford, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Eumey, Girgenti June 13, with sulphur to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 29, and since had light winds and calms.

Brig Atlantic, (N. G.,) Hardie, Glasgow 47 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockman. Has had westerly winds to Banks and been 18 ds. from thence with light winds and fogs.

Brig Ossipee, Sprague, Apalachicola July 22, with lumber to Snow & Richardson—vessel to master. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; July 28, lat. 24 15, lon. 81 20, exchanged signals with bark Endeavor, (of Bath,) bound N.; Aug. 2, lat. 36 13, lon. 73 49, saw three whaling schrs., cruising.

Brig Springbok, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Melstrom, Cabarien 13 ds., with sugar and molasses and 1 passenger to D. Knowlton & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig Pedro, Baker, Old Harbor, Jam., 25 ds., with logwood to S. de Cordova—vessel to Warren, Ray & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras; left no vessels.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Abbott, Barbadoes, 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had light moderate weather, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Camille, (Br.,) Morgan, Turks Island 13 ds., with salt to Duncan McColl. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig C. J. Troop, (Br.,) Terrio, Sydney, C. B., 22 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railroad Company.

Brig Frontier, Logan, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Melita, (Br.,) Spurr, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; left in port bark Lizzie Troop, and schrs. St. Hubert and Amelia, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Elizabeth De Hart, (of Georgetown, Me.,) Law, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had very light winds and calms the entire passage. Left no vessels.

Schr. M. A. Brier, Fleming, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Palma, Rankin, Georgetown, S. C., 7 days, with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr. Amelia Ann, (of Nassau,) Varnes, San Salvador 12 ds., with pine-apples to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Village Queen, Conklin, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Altavela, Robertson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Smith, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Sarah R. Reed, Jones, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Firefly, Baxter, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Tempest, Sears, Elizabethport, for New Haven.

Schr. Surge, Holemann, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Hill, Smith, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Jas. McDivett, McDivett, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, for Rondout.

Schr. Chief, Case, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Elizabeth, Jones, Bangor, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Pinta, Clark, Red Beach, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Challenge, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. F. Comstock, Ryan, Rondout, for Norwalk.
Schr. Sea Flower, Johnson, Rondout, for Norwalk.
Schr. Malabar, Evans, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. White Sea, Mason, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Parker, New-London.
Schr. Alida, Cummins, Newburg, for Boston.
Schr. Vintage, Hulse, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Granite State, Crockett, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Gloucester.
Schr. Thos. Potter, Harding, Providence.
Schr. John Tway, Inman, Virginia.
Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. Washington, Doline, Virginia.
Schr. A. J. Minor, Hill, Providence.
Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.
Schr. Undine, Emmons, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hase, McNamee, Greenwich.
WIND—Sundown, light, W. clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; Columbia, for Glasgow; City of Paris, Atlantic, Batavia, and Virginia, for Liverpool; St. Louis, Emily B. Souder, and Gulf Stream, for New-Orleans; Wilmington, for Galveston; Ashland, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington; Wyanoke, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Arr. steam-ship Hatteras, New-York; bark Angelo, Iquiqui; brigs F. H. Odiorne, Cadiz; Oak Point, St. Iago; schrs. Allie Oates, New-York, W. J. Russell, and Joseph Seger, Belize.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 5.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, New-York.

Sld. steamers James Adger, New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 5.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports: Passed in for Baltimore ship Isaac Lincoln, from Hewport, Wales; bark Minnie Bell and brig Jennie Morton, from Festune Island.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 5.—Arr. Brigs Lizabel, Baltimore, for Boston; Eudora, Philadelphia, for Portland; Nueveta, Boston, for Baltimore. Schrs. Chas. A. Jones, Georgetown, for Boston; Curtis Tilton, J. B. Austin, S. H. Sharp, Sulliote, and J. V. Wellington, Philadelphia for do.; J. W. Bartlett, Baltimore for do.; Abbie H. Hodgeman, South Amboy, for do.; America, New-York, for do.; F. Nelson, Hoboken, for do.; Carrie H. Spofford, Elizabethport, for do.; American Eagle, do., for Salem; George and Albert, do., for Bangor; Mary Johnson, do., for Portsmouth; E. & L. Marts, Philadelphia, for Newburyport; James Henry, New-York, for do.; Planet, Belfast, for do.; Nellie, do., for Calais; Revenue, Rondout, for Beverly; Eagle, Philadelphia, for Kennebunk; Willie Harris, Addison, for New-York; Riverdale, Gloucester, for do.; Elvira, Machias, for do.; Aloe, Bundie, for Philadelphia; Wave Crest, Boston, for Philadelphia; S. & M. D. Scull, Weymouth, for do.

Sld. schr. J. V. Wellington.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Hammonia, Capt. Meier, from New-York July 25, touched at Plymouth this morning and proceeded for Hamburg.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT!
Bromo Chloralum.
NON-POISONOUS, ODORLESS,
POWERFUL DEODORIZER AND DISINFECTANT.
ENTIRELY HARMLESS AND SAFE.
ARRESTS AND PREVENTS CONTAGION.

Used in private dwellings, hotels, restaurants, public schools, hospitals, insane asylums, dispensaries, jails, prisons, poor-houses, on ships, steam-boats, and in tenement-houses, markets, for water-closets, urinals, sinks, sewers, cess pools, stables, &c.

A specific in all contagious and pestilential diseases as cholera, typhoid fever, ship fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, diseases of animals, &c. Prepared only by
TILDEN & CO.,
No. 176 William-st., New-York.
Sold by all druggists.

Warren Range,

With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.